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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 14, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Compromise Housing (S 2539)			Reported 8/13/59		
Omnibus Housing (S 57)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59	Vetoed 7/7/59
Airport Construction (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59	P. L. 86-72 6/29/59
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 86-3 3/18/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22)	Reported 6/8/59		Hearings Completed		
Labor Reform (S 1555)	Reported 7/30/59	Passed 8/14/59	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59	To Conference
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			Hearings Completed		
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59		Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59	
REA Loan Authority (S 144)	Reported 3/20/59	Passed 4/15/59	Reported 3/24/59	Passed 4/8/59	Vetoed 4/27/59
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed		
Civil Rights (S 2391) (HR 3147)	Approved 8/5/59		Hearings Completed		
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 86-4 3/23/59
Wheat Program (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Passed 6/12/59	Reported 5/18/59	Passed 5/22/59	Vetoed 6/25/59
Mutual Security Funds (HR 8385)	Reported 7/24/59	Passed 7/29/59	Hearings Underway		
Mutual Security Program (HR 7500)	Reported 6/5/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/22/59	Passed 7/8/59	P. L. 86-108 7/24/59
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/19/59	P. L. 86-48 6/17/59
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/19/59	P. L. 86-69 6/25/59
Bond Interest Rates (HR 8637)	Approved 8/13/59				
Debt Limit Increase (HR 7749)	Reported 6/16/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/25/59	Passed 6/25/59	P. L. 86-74 6/30/59
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 7523)	Reported 6/4/59	Passed 6/8/59	Reported 6/24/59	Passed 6/25/59	P. L. 86-75 6/30/59
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)					
Highway Financing	Approved 8/13/59				
TVA Revenue Bonds (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	Reported 7/2/59	Passed 7/9/59	P. L. 86-137 8/6/59
Farm Surplus Disposal (S 1748) (HR 8609)	Approved 8/11/59		Reported 7/15/59		

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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PRISONS OVERCROWDED AS CRIME WAVE HITS RECORD

Overcrowding in Federal and state prisons is "approaching crisis proportions," the U.S. Bureau of Prisons said in its latest (1958) annual report. The national crime wave hit a new record. Preliminary Federal Bureau of Investigation figures indicate more crimes in 1958 than in 1957, when an 8 percent increase in crime registered an annual all-time high of 2,796,400 major crimes committed.

Thus overcrowded prisons have become a "national phenomenon," the Bureau of Prisons said. In the past decade (1949-58), the number of persons in prisons and reformatories throughout the country increased by more than 25 percent.

This trend is reflected in the Federal prison system, where the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons noted that the need for additional facilities is becoming urgent. The 28 Federal prison installations were equipped to handle 19,277 prisoners at the end of the 1959 fiscal year. But there were 22,304 prisoners in the Federal prison system -- 3,000 more than could be adequately cared for -- as of May 28, 1959, according to James V. Bennett, director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The number of Federal prisoners increased from 16,826 to 21,310 in the 1949-58 decade. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons estimates it will have more than 23,000 Federal prisoners by the end of the 1960 fiscal year and 30,000 by 1970.

Other indications of overcrowding in prisons, Federal and otherwise:

- A survey of prison riots for the years 1954-59 by the Library of Congress reveals that 47 riots occurred in 38 prisons, reformatories and jails in 24 states. More than 100 prisoners participated in 18 of these prison riots.

- New York state reports its prisons are now at 99 percent of capacity. The New York state prison population increased from 16,432 to 20,187 in the 1949-58 decade, and it is expected to range from 25,000 to 30,000 within the next decade.

- California is barely keeping ahead of the increase in its state prison population. The California Department of Corrections predicts its prison population will be 19,660 by June 30, 1960. During the 1958 fiscal year its prison population increased by 1,594 to reach a peak of 17,891. It hopes to have a new state prison completed by 1961 to take care of an additional 2,400 prisoners.

Reasons for Increase

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons cites many reasons why the prison population in this country is outstripping prison facilities:

- The prison population is increasing along with the regular population. During the year 1958 the total prison population in Federal and state institutions increased by 5.2 percent. During the 1949-58 decade the total prison population increased by 25.6 percent. Meanwhile, the general population increased by 16.2 percent, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

- Prison sentences are longer. A U.S. Bureau of Prisons study of Federal prisons indicates that the average sentence of a Federal prisoner increased from 20.3 months in 1949 to 29.4 months in 1958. The sentence for peddling narcotics and marihuana was three times more severe in 1958 than it was in 1949. The sentence for violating immigration laws doubled during the same decade.

- Not enough new prison facilities are being built. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons reported, "The public and their legislators must soon come to grips with the incontrovertible fact that Nationwide the number of persons in prisons is accumulating more rapidly than existing or planned facilities can accommodate them." This is both a Federal and a state problem. Since 1940 no major institution has been constructed for the Federal prison system. Five Federal prisons are from 50 to 80 years old. This year the U.S. Bureau of Prisons sought \$9,875,000 to build a maximum security prison near Marion, Ill., to relieve overcrowding of the Federal prisons at Leavenworth and Atlanta. The new Midwest Federal prison would confine 600 hardened criminals. No such prison has been built since the Atlanta Federal penitentiary in 1902. The House Appropriations Committee denied funds for it. The House finally voted \$2 million to start construction of the new Federal prison after the entire Illinois delegation threw its support behind an amendment by Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.). The Gray amendment was agreed to on a 266-133 roll-call vote, May 27, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 734)

Prison Population

In the Federal prison system during the past decade there has been a marked increase in young prisoners and prisoners convicted of more serious offenses. During the 1949-58 decade the number of narcotic offenders in Federal prisons increased 172 percent; robbery cases, 100.3 percent; auto theft cases, 31.3 percent. At the end of the 1958 fiscal year the number of prisoners 21 years of age and under comprised a record 18.9 percent of the total Federal prison population. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries, has pointed out that commitments of youthful offenders aged 18-24 already comprise 28 percent of the Federal prisoners. And he has added that the commitments in the 18-24 age group are expected to increase 52 percent by 1965 and 87 percent by 1970.

Among the Federal prisoners, youths 21 and under already account for 37.2 percent of the crimes on Federal property and 25.1 percent of the auto thefts. With the increase in youthful prisoners and serious convictions, the rate of recidivism is also increasing in the Federal prison population. In 1949 a total of 60.6 percent of all Federal prisoners had previously been in prison. By 1959 this percentage had risen to 66.6 percent.

The crime wave is moving Westward, along with the population trend. The commitments to Federal prisons

U. S. Prison System - 2

from the 11 Western states increased 38.3 percent between 1949-58, whereas the commitments from the South, previously the area with the highest commitments, rose 21.5 percent during the same period. The Bureau of Prisons anticipates the major increase in commitments will come from the West during the next decade, so the need for more Federal prisons will increase, particularly on the West Coast. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons has been unsuccessful during the past four years in trying to obtain funds from Congress to build an \$8 million Youth Guidance Center in the West. However, the Army on Aug. 1 turned over to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons its disciplinary barracks near Lompoc, Calif., where 1,200 Federal prisoners 25 years and under ultimately will be committed. The Bureau also reactivated its old Sandstone, Minn., prison on July 1, and it will house 500 prisoners by June of 1960.

These states showed the largest increases in prison population in the decade 1949-1958:

California	85.0%
Texas	76.8%
New Mexico	66.4%
Florida	65.5%
Arizona	55.7%
South Carolina	55.7%

These states showed the smallest increases in prison population in the decade 1949-1958:

Nebraska	1.4%
Iowa	3.0%
Vermont	3.9%
Pennsylvania	4.3%
Mississippi	4.9%

These states showed a decrease in their prison populations in the decade 1949-1958:

New Hampshire	73.6%
Massachusetts	33.1%
West Virginia	15.4%
New Jersey	7.6%
Wyoming	7.0%
Maine	0.5%
Tennessee	0.1%

Average Sentences - 1949-58

(In Months - Federal Prisons)

Year	All Of-fenses	Nar-cotics	Auto Theft	Forgery	Liquor	Immigration
1949	20.3	20.1	25.7	19.7	10.7	5.5
1950	20.8	23.1	25.9	20.4	11.2	5.8
1951	22.0	26.1	26.6	21.2	11.5	6.1
1952	22.8	35.2	27.2	21.6	12.3	5.8
1953	22.6	38.6	27.3	22.1	12.1	5.0
1954	22.8	42.0	27.7	23.9	12.8	4.8
1955	23.8	45.5	29.2	23.3	12.7	5.8
1956	26.5	45.2	29.1	22.9	13.9	8.2
1957	28.2	57.1	30.5	24.3	14.0	9.5
1958	29.4	69.3	31.4	24.6	14.3	9.9

U. S. Prison Population

(State Penal Institutions)

	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1958	1958 % change	Dec. 1949	% change 1949-1958
Ala.	5,224	5,543	6.1%	5,036	10.1%
Ariz.	1,238	1,392	12.4	894	55.7
Ark.	1,776	1,849	4.1	1,595	15.9
Calif.	16,918	19,202	13.5	10,377	85.0
Colo.	2,006	1,972	-1.7	1,362	44.8
Conn.	1,329	1,565	17.8	1,087	44.0
Del.	213	226	6.1	157	43.9
D. C.	2,046	2,064	0.9	1,372	50.4
Fla.	5,668	6,374	12.5	3,851	65.5
Ga.	6,285	6,824	8.6	4,449	53.4
Idaho	538	587	9.1	479	22.5
Ill.	8,451	8,606	1.8	7,922	8.6
Ind.	5,050	5,296	4.9	4,707	12.5
Iowa	2,148	2,167	0.9	2,104	3.0
Kan.	1,945	2,001	2.9	1,765	13.4
Ky.	3,125	3,531	13.0	3,198	10.4
La.	3,363	3,636	8.1	2,514	44.6
Maine	621	647	4.2	650	-0.5
Md.	5,099	5,037	-1.2	4,148	21.4
Mass.	1,884	1,906	1.2	2,537	-33.1
Mich.	10,138	10,334	1.9	8,589	20.3
Minn.	2,153	2,128	-1.2	1,777	19.8
Miss.	1,967	2,066	5.0	1,970	4.9
Mo.	3,703	3,673	-0.8	3,209	14.5
Mont.	596	645	8.2	584	10.4
Neb.	1,091	1,210	10.9	1,193	1.4
Nev.	352	380	8.0	300	26.7
N. H.	167	144	-13.8	250	-73.6
N. J.	3,848	3,996	3.8	4,301	-7.6
N. M.	888	1,060	19.4	637	66.4
N. Y.	17,659	17,552	-0.6	15,246	15.1
N. C.	5,702	5,804	1.8	5,144	12.8
N. D.	241	293	21.6	242	21.1
Ohio	11,257	11,365	1.0	8,835	28.6
Okla.	2,666	2,754	3.3	2,297	19.9
Ore.	1,400	1,524	8.9	1,400	8.9
Pa.	7,614	7,945	4.3	7,616	4.3
R. I.	253	272	7.5	350	28.7
S. C.	1,963	2,200	12.1	1,413	55.7
S. D.	464	467	0.6	418	11.7
Tenn.	2,657	2,712	2.1	2,715	-0.1
Texas	10,091	10,531	4.4	5,958	76.8
Utah	567	570	0.5	476	19.7
Vt.	248	295	19.0	284	3.9
Va.	5,135	5,719	11.4	4,242	34.8
Wash.	2,422	2,623	8.3	2,053	27.8
W. Va.	2,191	2,406	9.8	2,776	-15.4
Wisc.	2,282	2,617	14.7	1,991	31.4
Wyo.	352	384	9.1	411	-7.0
Total	174,994	184,094	5.2	146,881	25.3

FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Total	20,420	21,549	5.5	16,868	27.7
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OVER-ALL TOTAL PRISON POPULATION

Total	195,414	205,643	5.2	163,749	25.6
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(SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS)

Prison Riots - 1954-59

State	Institution	When Riot Occurred	Approx. No. of Participants
Ariz.	State Prison, Florence	12/58	46
Colo.	State Reformatory, Buena Vista	8/57	125
Fla.	Alcatraz-of-the-Everglades, Deep Lake	2/57	26
Ga.	Public Work Camp, Decatur	9/55	11
Ill.	State Penitentiary, Pontiac	6/54	450
Ill.	Bridewell Prison, Chicago	9/54	1,300
Ill.	Cook County Jail, Chicago	3/56	9
Ind.	State Reformatory, Pendleton	7/56	300
Mass.	Women's Reformatory, Framingham	8/55	50
Mass.	State Prison, Boston	1/55	577
Mass.	Deer Island Jail, Boston	10/55	65
Mass.	State Reformatory, Concord	4/58	4
Mass.	State Prison, Concord	4/59	59
Mich.	State Reformatory, Ionia	6/55	4
Mo.	State Penitentiary, Jefferson City	9/54	300
Mo.	State Penitentiary, Jefferson City	10/54	2
Mo.	Workhouse, St. Louis	11/55	NL
Mo.	U.S. Prison Medical Center, Springfield	6/59	106
Mont.	State Prison, Deer Lodge	8/57	380
Mont.	State Prison, Deer Lodge	1/58	275
Mont.	State Prison, Deer Lodge	4/59	30
Neb.	State Penitentiary, Lincoln	1/54	NL
Neb.	State Penitentiary, Lincoln	3/55	12
Neb.	State Penitentiary, Lincoln	8/55	300
Neb.	State Penitentiary, Lincoln	8/55	100
Neb.	State Men's Reformatory, Lincoln	9/55	NL
Nev.	State Prison, Carson City	7/55	222
N.M.	State Penitentiary, Santa Fe	2/56	67
N.Y.	Women's House of Detention, New York	9/54	454
N.Y.	Women's House of Detention, New York	4/58	40
N.Y.	Nassau County Jail, Mineola	5/55	20
N.Y.	Great Meadows State Prison, Comstock	8/55	174
N.C.	Women's Jail, Raleigh	8/54	300
N.C.	State Prison Camp, Greenville	5/55	5
N.C.	Women's State Prison, Raleigh	9/56	18
R.I.	State Penitentiary, Howard	7/55	340
S.D.	State Penitentiary, Sioux Falls	10/54	500
Tenn.	State Prison, Petros	3/58	NL
Texas	State Prison, Huntsville	4/55	52
Texas	Bexar County Jail, San Antonio	8/55	58
Texas	Bexar County Jail, San Antonio	1/57	80
Utah	State Prison, Point-of-Mountain	2/57	500
Va.	State Prison Camp, Chatham	12/57	70
Wash.	State Penitentiary, Walla Walla	7/55	NL
Wash.	State Penitentiary, Walla Walla	8/55	NL
W.Va.	State Penitentiary, Moundsville	1/56	20
Wyo.	State Prison, Rawlins	7/55	75

Approx. Total Listed

7,526

NL - Not Listed

SOURCE: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
FOR PERIOD JANUARY, 1954 THROUGH JUNE, 1959.

Committee Briefs

D.C. HOME RULE

Rep. John R. Foley (D Md.) Aug. 10 introduced a resolution (H Res 339) to discharge the House District of Columbia Committee from consideration of the Administration's District of Columbia home rule bill (HR 4630, 4633) and bring the bill to the floor under a rule permitting two days of debate and some, though not unlimited, amendments. Home rule backers would be able to file a motion to discharge H Res 339 from the House Rules Committee if the Committee failed to report it within seven legislative days. A discharge petition on a similar, earlier resolution (H Res 320) that would have permitted only one hour of debate failed to win the 219 signatures needed. (Weekly Report p. 1077)

Opponents of the earlier discharge move indicated that the new approach would win more support. Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa), a critic of the first petition, said that the new approach "sounds much more reasonable (and) I don't see in the face of it how it can be challenged on the same grounds as the original."

THIRD-TERM AMENDMENT

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) Aug. 6 criticized Attorney General William P. Rogers for his opposition to a repeal of the 22nd Amendment, limiting a President to two terms in office. He asked the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee to continue hearings on a bill (S J Res 11) to repeal the amendment. (Weekly Report p. 1029)

In a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Hennings called Rogers' stand "nonsensical" and said "its 'wait a while' philosophy could prove dangerous...should national or international events some day demand the service of a President for more than two terms."

GOLDFINE INQUIRY

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee Aug. 10 said it would recall Bernard Goldfine to answer questions on the financial operations of his East Boston Co. and its subsidiary, the Boston Port Development Co. Goldfine's 1958 refusal to answer Subcommittee questions on the two firms resulted in a contempt of Congress prosecution. Goldfine received a suspended sentence and was placed on probation on condition he answer questions if recalled by the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee Aug. 12 said it had set no date for the hearing. (Weekly Report p. 1036)

COMMITTEE EXTENSION

The Senate Aug. 7 adopted a resolution (S Con Res 59) continuing the life of the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems until Jan. 31, 1960 and granting \$55,000 for Committee expenses. Earlier, Congress had authorized extension of the Committee through September. (Weekly Report p. 217)

(For Committee Roundup, see p. 1090)

PASSPORTS

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 11 said general passport legislation to amend or reverse the Supreme Court's 1958 Kent case decision was "dead for this session of Congress." In the Kent case, the Court ruled that the State Department had no power to deny passports to individuals because of their "beliefs or associations," including membership in the Communist party. Fulbright said the State Department apparently was opposed to any passport legislation except a bill (S 2315) giving it "blank check" power to refuse passports to anyone it suspected of Communist sympathies or whose presence abroad it thought would not be in the best interests of the United States. A Committee staff member Aug. 11 said the Committee July 13, following a hearing on passport bills (S 806, 2287, 2315), agreed to postpone action until after the 1959 session ended. (Weekly Report p. 981)

In the House, the Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 5, 11-12 began hearings on bills to amend the Kent decision. State Department witnesses John Wesley Hanes Jr. and Robert D. Murphy repeated earlier requests for broad departmental authority to deny passports.

BATTLE ACT AMENDMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Aug. 3 reported a bill (S 1697 -- S Rept 599) giving the President authority to approve aid to Communist-dominated countries other than the Soviet Union or "Communist-held areas of the Far East."

The bill, introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), would amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act) which prohibited shipment of strategic goods to any country in the Communist bloc. The report said the Battle Act was "still a necessary defensive measure" but that it made the Government legally unable to give economic assistance to Communist satellites. S 1697, the report said, "simply makes a change in the Battle Act allowing the President to extend economic and financial assistance to certain Communist satellite nations if he deems it important to the national security." It said the bill would not permit the furnishing of military equipment and that it provided "no money for assistance to any nation." The Committee said the aim of the bill was to permit the Government "to assist Communist-dominated nations peacefully to gain greater independence of action" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

BACKGROUND -- The Mutual Security Act of 1958, as sent to the Senate floor from the Foreign Relations Committee, contained a provision similar to S 1697. The provision was supported by the Administration until a few days before it was brought to a vote. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1946-59), however, opposed the provision and, following a GOP leadership conference with the President, told the Senate the Administration favored a separate bill to amend the Battle Act. Knowland then offered a successful floor amendment to delete the section. (1958 Almanac p. 186)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 voted 16-9 to raise the tax on gasoline by one cent to keep construction of the 41,000-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways from coming to a halt. (Weekly Report p. 1079)

The Committee also voted to divert some of the revenue from excise taxes on automobiles and automobile parts into the Highway Trust Fund.

The trust fund was set up by the 1956 highway act. Money flowing into it from taxes on such highway user items as gasoline and tires was to be used to give states money to build interstate highways linking up major centers of the Nation. But the construction program was threatened because projections showed there would not be enough money in the trust fund in fiscal 1961 to continue the Federal grants. The Federal Government pays 90 percent of the cost of interstate highways.

The Committee voted to raise the Federal gasoline tax from 3 cents to 4 cents starting Sept. 1, 1959 and ending June 30, 1961. President Eisenhower sought a 1½ cent tax increase. The Committee also voted to divert 5 percent of the 10 percent excise tax on automobiles and 5 percent of the 8 percent excise tax on auto parts into the Trust Fund starting July 1, 1961 and ending June 30, 1964.

The recommendations were sent to the House Public Works Committee. If that Committee approves them, the revenue features will become Title I of the new highway bill.

WATER POLLUTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- Aug. 11 ordered reported a House-passed bill (HR 3610) increasing Federal grants for the construction of community sewage treatment plants.

As approved by the Senate Committee, HR 3610 authorized \$60 million during fiscal 1960 to help communities build sewage plants, with a maximum of \$400,000 available for any single project. It permitted two jurisdictions to make a joint application for Federal aid of up to \$500,000.

The House version of the bill, which was passed June 9, authorized a total of \$100 million a year for construction of sewage treatment facilities, with a single project eligible to receive up to \$500,000. The House bill did not cover projects shared by two communities, but it authorized up to \$1.5 million for plants jointly sponsored by three communities. (Weekly Report p. 786)

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), a Public Works Committee Member, said he would write separate views to accompany the Committee report on HR 3610, recommending Senate approval of the House version of the bill. He indicated that Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) would join in his recommendation.

BACKGROUND -- In his fiscal 1960 budget message, President Eisenhower recommended that Federal grants for local sewage plants be reduced to \$20 million. The current authorization is \$50 million a year. Local contributions must pay for 70 percent of the cost of each project.

VIET NAM AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, State Department Organization and Public Affairs Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 announced it had authorized its chairman, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), to order an on-the-spot staff investigation of the administration of the foreign aid program in Viet Nam. The Subcommittee July 30-31 held public hearings on allegations of "serious waste" and "outrageous scandal" in the Viet Nam aid program, made by Scripps-Howard Writer Albert M. Colegrove in a six-article series. The Subcommittee held executive sessions on the charges Aug. 7, 11-12.

TESTIMONY -- July 30 -- Elbridge Durbrow, ambassador to Viet Nam, said Colegrove's articles gave a "distorted picture" of the aid situation and that it was "unfortunate he did not check his facts." Durbrow said Viet Nam's government, with U.S. aid, had brought the country from "chaos to basic stability." Leonard J. Saccio, deputy director of the International Cooperation Administration, said the allegations were reckless and written in a conspicuously sensational vein.

Colegrove told the Subcommittee the aid program in Viet Nam was "scandalous" and a "fiasco." Arthur Z. Gardiner, head of the aid mission in Viet Nam, denied several of Colegrove's charges of "hidden scandals."

July 31 -- Durbrow said U.S. aid to Viet Nam would have to be continued indefinitely. He said that although it was U.S. policy to encourage greater economic independence, so far only one loan of \$19 million had been made to the Viet Nam government. The remainder of foreign aid to the country had been in the form of grants and commodities, he said.

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee No. 2.

HELD HEARINGS -- On charges of maladministration of Viet Nam aid.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 11 -- Ferdinand Kuhn, a freelance writer on foreign affairs, said Colegrove's criticism had painted a picture of Viet Nam that was "distorted almost beyond recognition." He said conditions in Viet Nam had improved greatly since 1954 but that the aid program suffered from the same shortcomings he had seen in other countries.

The Subcommittee in executive session heard Creighton S. Scott, former adviser to Viet Nam Radio under the aid program. Scott later told reporters that "the whole thing is a stinking mess and might as well be brought out into the open."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 6 -- ICADirector James W. Riddleberger rejected a request of the House Government Operations Foreign Operations and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee for information on the foreign aid program. The Subcommittee sought the information July 24, the day the President signed the Mutual Security Act of 1959 (PL 86-108) which contains a provision designed to force the Administration to comply with Congressional requests for information. (Weekly Report p. 1014)

Riddleberger told the Senate Appropriations Committee he would not withhold "damaging" facts but opposed the appropriation bill provision requiring a cut-off of economic aid in any country where the Administration withholds its evaluation reports on the progress of the program. (Weekly Report p. 1047)

MUNITIONS LOBBY

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On employment of retired military officers by defense contractors. (Weekly Report p. 1080)

Aug. 6 -- Three officials of the Boeing Airplane Company denied that a full-page advertisement of the Bomarc missile published in Washington newspapers May 27 was an attempt to influence Congress or the public.

Harold H. Mansfield, Boeing's director of public relations, said the ad was part of a planned series to counteract a "concerted campaign of misinformation" about the Bomarc. He said it was designed "to provide information we felt was needed so that the military decision would be based on knowledge rather than bias."

Aug. 7 -- Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, former commanding general of the Air Materiel Command and currently vice president of Thompson Ramo Woolridge Inc., warned the Subcommittee not to propose "unduly restrictive" legislation to prevent retired officers from negotiating with the Pentagon. He said such a law could damage morale and discourage young officers from remaining in the service.

Chidlaw, who retired from the Air Force in 1955 after 33 years of service, said he could not remember "being pressured by a senior retired officer to follow a course of action, or asked to direct a specific program or project to his own selfish interests." He conceded, however, that a "cooling-off" period might be justified before a retired officer engaged in contract negotiations with his former colleagues.

J. D. Wright, board chairman of Thompson Ramo Woolridge, said the firm employed 12 retired officers, including five former generals. All were hired on the basis of their technical or administrative talents, he added.

Aug. 11 -- A former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Edwin V. Huggins, said some retired officers had attempted to influence Defense Department decisions while he was in the Pentagon during 1952-53 but that more pressure had come from Congress.

Huggins, currently executive vice president of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., said certain retired officers were "around too much," but that Defense officials "resented these outside pressures." "The retired officers we respected," he said, "didn't do it."

C.W. LaPierre, vice president of the General Electric Co., agreed with Huggins in warning the Subcommittee not to recommend restrictive legislation that would hinder the future employment of retired officers. He said he had not seen a case where a retired officer could help to influence a procurement contract.

Aug. 12 -- W.M. Reynolds, public relations director of the Western Electric Corp., said Army public information officers had suggested that Western Electric advertise a missile which was competing for Congressional appropriations. Western Electric was described as one of the principal contractors for the Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missile. Western Electric vice president C.R. Smith said his company had been concerned about a Defense Department order cutting production on the missile pending Congressional appropriations. He and Donald W. Douglas Jr., president of the Douglas Aircraft Corp., denied the Nike ad contained any misinformation. Douglas said the ad was "not competitive but institutional."

TRINITY RIVER

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 11 voted 13-9 to table two bills (HR 5499, 5521) that would have authorized the Federal Government to enter into a "partnership" agreement with the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. of California for the construction of power plants at the Trinity River reclamation project.

The action appeared to end a four-year battle in Congress between supporters of a strictly Federal development plan for Trinity River power and private power advocates, including Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton.

Congress in 1955 passed a bill (PL 84-386) authorizing \$225 million for Federal development of the Trinity River project, which included irrigation and reclamation activities as well as the generation of power. The law directed the Secretary of Interior to investigate the possibility of contracting with a private company for construction and operation of power facilities. (1955 Almanac p. 446) In February 1957, Secretary Seaton recommended that Congress approve a proposal made by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. PG&E offered to build and maintain three plants at a cost of \$60 million and pay the Government \$4.6 million annually over a 50-year period for the use of the falling water.

The two bills rejected by the Interior Committee, introduced by Reps. Charles S. Gubser and James B. Utt (both R Calif.), were the latest attempts to implement Seaton's proposals. (For additional background, see 1957 Weekly Report p. 1019)

On Aug. 12, in the wake of the Interior Committee's rejection of the partnership proposal, a Senate-House conference committee considering the Public Works appropriations bill (HR 7509) agreed to recommend that Congress provide funds for Federal development of Trinity River power. As the Government's initial investment in the project, Congress would appropriate \$2.4 million in fiscal 1960. The Senate had provided that sum. (Weekly Report p. 963)

WATER RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 20-23, Aug. 10 on various bills (HR 4567, 4604, 4607 and others) requiring the Federal Government to respect the rights of states to control the distribution and use of water within their respective boundaries.

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), chairman of the full Committee, told the Subcommittee that action at present should be confined to a bill repealing a doctrine that evolved out of a 1957 Supreme Court decision in a case involving Pelton Dam in Oregon. The Court ruled that the Federal Government had dominant rights over waters in or flowing by areas withdrawn or reserved for Government use and would not have to pay for the use of such water even though it might be required by state law.

Aspinall appeared as sponsor of a bill (HR 4567) providing that the withdrawal or reservation of public lands by the Government would not affect any water rights established by state law.

Also testifying in favor of the legislation to protect the states' water rights were representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Farm

Bureau Federation and several Western and Southern states. A spokesman for the state of Tennessee favored a stronger measure which would put Federal agencies on the same basis as other applicants in seeking water use permits under state law. Representatives from Kansas, Arkansas and Virginia said the Aspinall bill did not go far enough because it would not help states where there were no public lands.

Under Secretary of the Interior Elmer Bennett testified Aug. 10 that the Interior Department favored enactment of the Aspinall bill as a first step in clarifying Federal-state relations in the water rights field.

CHICAGO WATER DIVERSION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee.

COMPLETED HEARINGS -- Aug. 7 on identical bills (HR 1, S 308) to permit Illinois to divert more water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. The bills would set up a three-year program to study the Chicago sewage problem and a one-year trial diversion. (For details, see Weekly Report p. 333)

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) Aug. 7 said the Public Health Service had written him that the investigation could be made without the temporary diversion. The letter, he said, "totally demolished" the case for the bill.

BACKGROUND -- The House March 13 passed HR 1. The Senate Subcommittee held hearings July 13, 14, 27 and Aug. 7. (Weekly Report p. 985)

VETERANS' PENSIONS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 reported an amended version of a House-passed bill (HR 7650 -- S Rept 666) revising the formula for determining the pensions of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities and of veterans' widows. By trimming down the pension payments under the new sliding-scale principle, the Committee reduced the cost of the House bill by about \$21 billion over a 40-year period. In addition, Government outlays were sharply reduced for the first two years of the program by an amendment delaying the "widows' equalization" feature of the bill by two years.

Under the bill as passed by the House June 15, widows of World War II and Korean veterans would be eligible for the same benefits accorded widows of World War I veterans. The Senate bill specified that this provision would not take effect until July 1, 1962. The House version made it effective July 1, 1960, when all other House and Senate provisions would go into effect.

The House bill provided monthly pensions ranging from \$40 to \$85 for single veterans receiving less than the \$1,800 maximum yearly outside income. The Senate Committee bill's range was from \$20 to \$85, with a maximum income of \$1,600.

For veterans with dependents, the Senate bill placed the maximum outside income at \$3,000, the same figure fixed by the House. Pensions in the Senate bill ranged from \$45 to \$90 for a veteran with one dependent, to \$95 with two dependents, and to \$100 for a veteran with three or more dependents. The House provided pensions from \$45 to \$90, regardless of the number of dependents.

For veterans' widows, the Senate's pension range was from \$15 to \$55; the House bill's payments were from \$25 to \$60. For widows with dependents, the two bills were identical.

MIGRATORY FARM LABOR

The newly created Special Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee held its first hearing Aug. 7 on four bills dealing with migrant farm labor problems. Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.), in an opening statement, said the measures signified the time was at hand to find "concrete legislative remedies for the appalling conditions" of migrant farm labor. Other members of the Subcommittee: Democrats James E. Murray (Mont.) and Jennings Randolph (W.Va.) and Republicans Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.).

Major provisions of the four bills before the Subcommittee would: extend minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to hired farm labor employed by large farm enterprises (\$1085); repeal the exemption from FLSA child labor provisions of children employed in agriculture outside school hours (\$2141); and provide for the registration and regulation of migrant labor contractors (crew leaders) engaged in interstate commerce (\$1778, 2498).

Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell and Department of Agriculture spokesman Nathan Koenig both favored requiring the registration of crew leaders. On the other proposals, however, both said there was a lack of information sufficient for formulating a definite policy and favored waiting for the results of a Labor Department study of farm labor problems, scheduled for completion at the end of 1959. (Weekly Report p. 269)

O'Connell said most of the 2.2 million hired farm workers -- i.e., those workers who worked for wages more than 25 days during the year -- "have not participated equitably" in the Nation's general economic advance. "Information from the Bureau of the Census indicates that in 1957, when the average family income was about \$5,000 per year, 45 percent of the families of farm laborers had cash incomes below \$2,000," O'Connell said. "Incomes at even this level, among wage workers in agriculture, reflect the employment of the entire family. Average cash earnings per individual hired farm worker in 1957 were just \$892 from both farm and nonfarm work. This is without reference to any allowances for board, room or other perquisites, which vary greatly from one situation to another," O'Connell said. He said although the average cash farm wage rate for hourly paid employees who did not receive board and room was \$1 per hour, the Department had records of "many areas in which no more than 50 cents" was paid per hour.

O'Connell said the cold statistics "hide the human problems": intermittent work; the fact that "the family frequently requires the labor of every able-bodied member including children, in order to meet bare minimum needs"; and the fact that "too often housing is deplorable, sanitation facilities non-existent, and the children have very little opportunity to improve their educational level."

Concerning the bills to require crew leader registration, which would also make public their working arrangements, O'Connell said the legislation would help to eliminate "abuses" by "unscrupulous crew leaders." Seven states -- California, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington -- and Puerto Rico, he said, "have recognized the need to deal with some of these problems and have laws or regulations affecting crew leaders." O'Connell added, however, that the nature of the problem made a united, Federal approach desirable. (1951 Almanac p. 95)

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate Judiciary Committee Aug. 10 rejected, 4-7, an amendment to the civil rights bill (S 2391), offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), to require the Civil Rights Commission to investigate abridgement of the right to work through use of picket lines or other devices in labor disputes. (Weekly Report p. 1077)

That was the only action taken in a day-long meeting on the bill. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), a backer of the legislation, said there was a "strong bloc" in the Committee determined "to talk this legislation to death."

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Aug. 11 said he and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) had discussed possible compromise civil rights legislation that could be passed in 1959 without provoking a Southern filibuster.

Dirksen said he thought such a bill could include, at most, extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, requirements for preservation of voting records, provision of Federal schooling for children of servicemen in areas where public schools were closed to avoid integration and limited Federal aid to areas facing segregation problems.

CHEMICAL WARFARE

COMMITTEE -- House Science and Astronautics.

ACTION -- Aug. 10 filed a report (H Rept 815) titled "Research in CBR (Chemical, Biological and Radiological Warfare)," recommending a three-fold increase in spending for CBR research. Current levels of expenditure in the field ranged from \$35 million to \$40 million a year, or one-thousandth of the total defense budget, the report said. The Committee recommended raising the amount for CBR research progressively over two or three years to \$125 million a year. The report said, "Only an increase of such size is likely to speed research to a level of attainment comparable with the efforts of the Communist nations."

With the report, the Committee released censored testimony of Maj. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, chief of the Army Chemical Corps. In executive testimony June 22, Stubbs said the U.S. was highly vulnerable to Soviet CBR attacks "that could...severely cripple this Nation." The only solution, Stubbs said, was to give the U.S. so much retaliatory power in the same field that it would act as a deterrent to such an attack.

AUTO WORKERS INVESTIGATION

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field Aug. 11 began secret preliminary hearings into the affairs of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO).

By a 2-5 vote, the Committee rejected a motion by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) to open the hearings to the public, as requested by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

Information for the new hearings was developed by Republican members of the Committee and their counsel, Robert Manuel. They said that it involved UAW affairs in Toledo, Ohio, and other places. Among the witnesses heard Aug. 11 and 12 were Richard T. Gosser, senior international vice president of the UAW, and Peter Zvara, a former UAW international representative, who Reuther said was fired recently for allegedly accepting commissions from an engineering consultant firm.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Recent committee action concerning agriculture:

● **FOOD FOR PEACE** - PL 480 -- The House Agriculture Committee Aug. 11 voted 30-2 to report a clean bill (HR 8609) providing a one-year extension of PL 480, the program under which U.S. farm surpluses are moved abroad, with additional authorizations of \$1.5 billion for Title I sales for foreign currency and \$300 million for Title II emergency donations. The one year extension and additional authorizations, as requested by the Administration, also were provided in a Senate measure reported July 15 (S 1748 -- S Rept 522) by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The House bill, however, included additional provisions that embodied Administration "Food for Peace" proposals. It also included provisions for a more extensive barter program under Title III that would give barter transactions priority over Title I sales until they reached \$350 million. The Administration opposed broadening the barter program.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 10 reported (S Rept 632) S 1711, the International Food for Peace Act, which would extend PL 480 for three years, provide a \$2 billion annual authorization under Title I and substantially broaden the program. It also would place the program under a "Peace Food Administrator" within the Department of Agriculture. (Weekly Report p. 1079)

● **FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS** -- The House Agriculture Committee Aug. 11 voted 18-12 to report an amended bill (HR 1359) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a \$1 billion annual program to distribute surplus food to needy persons through a food stamp system. Under the program, the Secretary would issue food stamps redeemable by eligible needy persons for surplus foods. The food would be distributed only when requested by a state, county, or municipality. The Committee amended the bill to make establishment of the program permissive rather than mandatory, as originally provided in the measure introduced Jan. 7 by Rep. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.). (1958 Almanac p. 276)

Also concerning food stamps, the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Aug. 11 reported a clean bill (S 2522 -- S Rept 657) that would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish demonstration food stamp programs in from three to six separate areas in the U.S. The bill authorized \$20 million for the programs, which would be established to the extent practicable in surplus labor areas with at least one area to be rural. The experimental programs would terminate by Jan. 1, 1962 with the Secretary required to report to Congress as soon as practicable thereafter. The bill also provided for the enrichment and more sanitary packaging of certain foods donated under the direct commodity distribution program for such items as school lunches. (Weekly Report p. 792)

● **INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT** -- The Senate Committee Aug. 12 ordered reported a bill (S 2449) authorizing U.S. participation in the International Wheat Agreement, under which participating nations buy or sell assigned quantities of wheat within a set price range. The Senate July 15 ratified a three-year extension of the agreement. S 2449 provided the necessary implementing legislation. (Weekly Report p. 965)

● **REA LOANS** -- The Committee Aug. 12 ordered reported an amended resolution (S Res 21) to express Senate objection to a 1958 ruling by the Comptroller General on Rural Electrification Administration loans to rural

electric cooperatives. The ruling denied REA electricity to any individual who was "within a reasonable distance" of an existing power line. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), a chief sponsor of the resolution, said the ruling would permit private companies to deprive cooperatives of future REA financing "merely by building a line through the heart of the cooperative's areas." Opponents said S Res 21 in effect would give Senate endorsement to cooperatives "raiding" the service territories of commercial power firms. (Weekly Report p. 422)

● **FARMER COOPERATIVES** -- The Committee's Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee Aug. 13 began hearings on a bill (S 2014) that would permit farmer cooperatives to own and operate existing marketing facilities. The controversial measure was reported (S Rept 528) July 15 by the full Committee without public hearings but Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) July 27 moved to recommit the bill for "further study" after questions were raised as to the measure's scope in granting cooperatives, particularly dairy co-ops, broad exemption from antitrust laws.

The report said that existing law actually permits cooperatives to own and operate marketing facilities, but in the case of the U.S. v. the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Assn. which is now pending before the Supreme Court, "it was held (by the D.C. District Court) that this immunity did not permit the Assn. to acquire the assets of an existing dairy and the outstanding stock of two other dairies" as the action would violate antitrust laws. The report said the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives supported the measure, which would "make it clear" that cooperatives could acquire such facilities and "remove any question concerning past acquisitions."

The Department of Agriculture, in opposing the bill, said it would give cooperatives "complete immunity from the antitrust laws except, perhaps, where they combine or conspire with others." The Department recommended deferring consideration of the legislation, which if enacted would nullify the lower court's decision, until the Supreme Court acted on the pending appeals.

OBSCENE MAIL

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Postal Operations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7379) to strengthen the Post Office Department's authority to detain obscene or fraudulent mail. (Weekly Report p. 905, 951)

TESTIMONY -- July 31 -- Herbert B. Warburton, Post Office Department general counsel, supported the bill. It would extend the time in which the Post Office could impound obscene mail from 20 to 45 days if it were "in the public interest." Existing law permits stop orders to be extended if it is "necessary" for enforcement. Warburton said courts frequently have thrown out a temporary stop order before the Department had a chance to develop its case through hearings.

Ernest Angell, opposing the bill for the American Civil Liberties Union, criticized the standard of "public interest" as unconstitutionally vague.

Aug. 3 -- Horace S. Manges, counsel for the American Book Publishers Council, opposed the bill as violating the Constitutional guarantee of due process of law.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 3 -- Subcommittee Chairman Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.) introduced a bill (HR 8496) making jail sentences mandatory for persons convicted of transmitting obscene literature through the mails.

BOND INTEREST RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 approved a clean bill (HR 8637) authorizing the President to remove interest rate ceilings on long-term Government securities and savings bonds for a three-year period. The compromise measure was cleared by a 15-10 vote, with 10 of the Committee's 15 Democrats, including Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), opposing it.

Present at the closed-door session were the two Administration officials who strongly opposed an earlier compromise reached by the Committee -- Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin. Anderson said he was "pleased" the Committee dropped the controversial "sense of Congress" provision on the FRB which had been included in the earlier proposal and which the Administration found unacceptable. (Weekly Report p. 1029)

In place of the original resolution, which proposed that the Federal Reserve bolster the economy by purchasing both short-term and long-term Government bonds, the Committee adopted milder language which apparently suggested no change in the Federal Reserve's current "bills only" policy.

The three-year authorization period contained in HR 8637 also represented a concession to the Administration by Ways and Means Committee Democrats. The first compromise limited the period during which the interest ceilings could be lifted to two years.

Committee Member Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), who sponsored the original "sense of Congress" resolution and who voted against approving HR 8637, predicted that the new bill would not be acted on by the House in 1959. He said the Treasury had completed most of its major funding operations for the current year.

INTERSTATE TAXATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 11 reported a clean bill (S 2524 -- S Rept 658) clarifying two 1959 Supreme Court decisions which held that a state could tax an interstate business on portions of its income earned within the state. The bill would prohibit state taxation of companies whose only business within the state was the solicitation of orders to be approved and filled from outside the state. It exempted both company salesmen and independent commission agents if their orders were filled from outside the state. (Weekly Report p. 1079)

Although the bill did not contain anytime limit on its effectiveness, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), chairman of the Finance Committee, said it was "of a stop-gap character." He added that "There ought to be a study of the whole question." The Committee report said the establishment of a committee to deal "solely with the intergovernmental problems attendant to taxation" was being considered.

The report said a restrictive definition of "doing business" for purposes of state taxation of interstate commerce was necessary because of the burden placed on businesses complying with differing state tax laws and the possible effect on the market pattern of U.S. business arising from the Supreme Court decisions.

A minority report signed by Sens. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Eugene McCarthy (D Minn.) questioned both the desirability of Congressional action in this field and the equity of the solution proposed in S 2524. They said

the bill "would constitute an unwise precedent on Congressional action to curb the power and statutory rights of the states by curtailing the ability and choice of the states to raise sufficient revenue to carry out proper and necessary state functions."

Pointing out that two-thirds of state taxes on interstate commerce are collected by 10 "manufacturing" states, they said the proposed legislation would enable these states to collect additional revenue at the expense of "consuming" states. They claimed the bill also would discriminate against small businesses operating and paying taxes within a state, in favor of large businesses operating from outside the state. The minority report said S 2524 "is nothing more than a protective measure for a few manufacturing states and a few companies which do a multistate business of a specified type."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Judiciary Committee Aug. 11 ordered reported a joint resolution (H J Res 450) providing a temporary, maintenance of a "place of business" standard by which taxes on interstate commerce income could be determined. The resolution also would provide formal approval of the special subcommittee study of the problem, scheduled to begin in October. (Weekly Report p. 1029)

SELF-EMPLOYED RETIREMENT

The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 11 concluded a series of hearings on HR 10, a House-passed bill providing tax incentives to self-employed persons to establish their own retirement funds. (Weekly Report p. 420)

At the final hearings the legislation was endorsed by the American Institute of Architects, American Dental Assn., Investment Counsel Assn. of America, Inc., Authors League of America and other professional groups. Sen. Frank E. Moss (D Utah) also testified in favor of the bill, saying the people of Utah were "greatly concerned about this situation" and that he had received letters supporting the legislation from "self-employed farm folks, small retailers, lawyers, dentists, doctors and many others."

A Treasury Department spokesman June 17 said the Department opposed the bill on the grounds it would cost the Government a revenue loss of \$365 million a year, a loss it could "ill afford." David A. Lindsay, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said approval of HR 10 would lead to attempts to get similar tax privileges for employees who are not covered by company pension plans or who are inadequately covered by them.

Peter Henle, research director of the AFL-CIO, June 17 also opposed the bill. He said it represented "special interest legislation providing tax benefits for a relatively few in our population."

American Bar Assn. President Ross L. Malone June 17 supported HR 10. He said the number of lawyers employed by companies had been increasing steadily because of retirement advantages and other fringe benefits provided by corporations.

The bill was endorsed June 18 by the National Federation of Independent Business Inc., and representatives of the medical, law, architectural and engineering professions.

Continuing its hearings July 15, the Committee heard testimony favoring enactment of the legislation from the American Optometric Assn., American Veterinary Medical Assn., National Small Businessmen's Assn., American Retail Federation, Chicago Bar Assn. and National Council of Salesmen's Organizations.

NIXON TRIP REACTION

Both polls and comments last week indicated Vice President Richard M. Nixon had benefited politically from his trip to Russia and Poland. (Weekly Report p. 1064)

The Gallup Poll Aug. 4 reported that a survey made immediately after Nixon's stay in Moscow gave him 49 percent of the vote in a theoretical Presidential race against Adlai E. Stevenson. A month previously, Nixon had received 44 percent of the vote against Stevenson.

Leaders of both parties had praise for Nixon. The White House Aug. 1 announced that President Eisenhower "has sent a personal message to the Vice President expressing his admiration and respect for the manner in which he has conducted himself throughout his tour."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Aug. 9 said he had "nothing but praise" for Nixon's trip. Mansfield said he "performed excellently" and "made a magnificent address to the peoples of the Soviet Union."

Mansfield said that because of Nixon's trip, he had revised his previous opinion that New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) would be the stronger of the two potential Republican Presidential candidates. Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Aug. 9 said the success of the trip convinced him Nixon would win the Republican nomination.

Newspaper reaction also was strongly favorable to Nixon. George W. Healy Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, who accompanied Nixon on the trip, Aug. 7 wrote for the Associated Press: "I believe it was the most remarkable good will mission ever undertaken by a tireless high official of the United States and his tireless wife.... Nixon's journey definitely opened a hole in the dike that has been preventing a flow of information between the United States and Soviet Russia."

From Moscow, the New York Times' James Reston July 29 said, "Nixon has devised, or stumbled into, the perfect way to launch a campaign for the American Presidency." A Times correspondent at the Governors Conference in Puerto Rico Aug. 1 agreed that "Nixon measurably enhanced his chances of winning the 1960... nomination."

The Wall Street Journal July 31 used almost identical words in summarizing on-the-street interviews by its staff members. The Washington Post July 31 quoted an unnamed Democratic Presidential candidate as saying that "Nixon has pulled off a master stroke.... The one great issue in 1960, barring an unexpected economic collapse, will be peace. And Nixon looks like a man working at peace."

OREGON PRIMARY DEVELOPMENTS

Last week's developments in the Oregon primary situation: (Weekly Report p. 1032)

● MORSE-NEUBERGER -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) July 30 emphasized his intention to remain uncommitted to any candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination "until that nomination is made." He said he would support whoever is the convention choice.

Sen. Richard Neuberger (D Ore.) July 31 said Morse's statement was an "implied criticism" of his own July 28

endorsement of Adlai E. Stevenson. Morse said there was "no basis in fact" for that interpretation. He repeated his intention to oppose Neuberger for renomination and said he would campaign neither for nor against him in the general election if he is nominated. (Weekly Report p. 794)

● STEVENSON -- Adlai E. Stevenson July 28 asked his Oregon supporters not to enter him in the state's Presidential primary by petition.

In a statement from Florence, Italy, he said: "I am flattered that so many people think I should run for President again, but I have been my party's candidate twice and I think it is someone else's turn to lead. So I will not seek the nomination and I hope that my friends in Oregon will not embarrass me by inserting my name in their primaries next spring. It would put me in a false position because I am not a candidate."

Rep. Charles O. Porter (D Ore.), who had announced plans to circulate petitions for Stevenson, Aug. 4 told Congressional Quarterly he would hold off his move until February and urge others to delay action until then. However, he said he would go ahead with the petitions at that time if he still felt Stevenson was the choice of Oregon Democrats. "I'm still convinced he's available," Porter said.

● HUMPHREY ORGANIZATION -- Formation of an Oregon campaign committee for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) was announced July 29 by Keith Burns of Portland, deputy district attorney of Multnomah County.

● KENNEDY VISIT -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Aug. 3 ended a three-day campaign swing through the state with a warmly received speech to the state AFL-CIO convention.

WISCONSIN PRIMARY DEVELOPMENTS

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) last week became involved in the maneuverings between Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) over next April's Wisconsin Presidential primary. (Weekly Report p. 763, 906)

Humphrey Aug. 3 repeated his intention to run in the Wisconsin primary, despite the desire of Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) to promote Proxmire as a favorite son. Humphrey also said Proxmire "ought to support" him in the primary, as he had supported Proxmire in his two campaigns for the Senate.

Proxmire Aug. 4 told the Milwaukee Journal he felt he owed both Humphrey and Kennedy "a great deal" for the help they had given him, but "Kennedy probably did a little more for me than Humphrey."

On Aug. 5 Proxmire released a poll he had taken in Wisconsin which showed Kennedy far ahead of Humphrey. It gave Kennedy 42.5 percent of the vote; Adlai E. Stevenson, 29.5 percent; Humphrey, 17.3 percent; Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), 6.5 percent; and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), 4.2 percent. It showed Kennedy ahead of Humphrey in nine of the 11 Congressional districts and prompted Proxmire to say "it will take a very vigorous Humphrey campaign to prevent a Kennedy victory by a 24 to 4 margin" in the Presidential primary.

Proxmire also said: "The results of this poll in no way change my determination to remain completely neutral in any contest that might develop in Wisconsin between Kennedy and Humphrey."

Proxmire's poll gave Vice President Richard M. Nixon 82.1 percent of the Republican vote, compared to 17.9 percent for New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R). But Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) Aug. 8 said he believed Rockefeller could win the state's primary if he campaigned actively.

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNORSHIP

After a hard-fought, four-candidate battle ending in an Aug. 4 primary, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin (D), 47, and attorney Ross R. Barnett, 61, faced a runoff election Aug. 25 for the Democratic nomination as Governor of Mississippi. Nomination is tantamount to election, since the Republican party does not nominate a gubernatorial candidate.

The chief surprise of the Aug. 4 primary was the strong showing of Charles L. Sullivan, whose unexpectedly high vote forced Barnett and Gartin into the runoff.

Complete official returns:

Barnett	154,479
Gartin	150,808
Sullivan	131,725
Robert Mason	2,708

The campaign began as a straightforward, two-man race, with Barnett and Gartin each claiming he could best further the state's chief goals of continuing segregation and attracting outside industry.

Gartin, who served as lieutenant governor under incumbent Gov. J.P. Coleman (D) and his predecessor, Gov. Hugh L. White (D 1952-56) and had the endorsement of both men, campaigned on his own experience in state affairs. "I am ready to take over the Governor's office now," he said.

Barnett, who ran against both Coleman and White, criticized the incumbent administration's record on industrial expansion and taxes, and said Coleman would continue to run the state if Gartin were elected. He said his experience as a lawyer would be useful both in legal battles against integration and in making arrangements for new industries. He pledged to investigate the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and to try to outlaw it in the state.

Gartin was backed by the state AFL-CIO, but he made it clear that he did not have labor's "endorsement," only its unsolicited "recommendation...on the sole basis of experience." He joined Barnett in pledging to uphold the state's right-to-work law. Both men also endorsed higher old age benefits and teachers' salaries.

Sullivan, who entered the race just before the final filing date, "for lack of a better man," is the district attorney of Clarksdale. His surprisingly successful campaign was based on four issues:

Demands for a stronger curb on National labor unions, which he said are a bigger threat to democracy than the NAACP.

Reapportionment of the state legislature, which has not been done since 1890, to give fair representation to all sections of the state.

A "firm stand" toward the national Democratic party, including an agreement among all Southern Governors to present a solid front at the 1960 nominating convention.

Legalized sale of liquor on a local option basis, along with strict enforcement of prohibition in communities that vote to remain dry.

Sullivan announced he would remain neutral in the runoff campaign between Barnett and Gartin.

1960 IMPLICATIONS

There was speculation in Mississippi that the outcome of the gubernatorial battle could have an effect on the 1960 Senatorial primary, in which Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) is expected to seek renomination.

Gartin opposed Eastland in the 1954 Senatorial primary, and Coleman, who is supporting Gartin, had been reported to be considering a challenge to Eastland in 1960. Mississippi's constitution barred Coleman from seeking a second term as Governor, but he was nominated for a seat in the state legislature Aug. 4 in what some of his opponents said was a preliminary to a bid to become speaker of the state house of representatives.

Coleman Aug. 6 denied that he would seek to become speaker and said he would not oppose Eastland for Senator. "I think it has been well known for many months that I had no intention whatever of being a candidate for the Senate in 1960," he said. "I gave Sen. Eastland these assurances personally as far back as September 1957. Among other reasons, I did this because I know Mississippi cannot afford to lose the services of the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee."

ROCKEFELLER PLANS

Plans to advance the candidacy of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) for the Republican Presidential nomination moved ahead. (Weekly Report p. 1061)

Rockefeller Aug. 4 ordered New York State department heads to make budget plans for 1960 that would permit a reduction in the over-all budget below the \$2 billion mark -- an achievement that would obviously add to his political appeal.

On Aug. 6 he told interviewers the GOP must "put up the kind of candidates who can win and stand for the frank facing of issues as they exist today with honest and courageous solutions to those issues."

Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) Aug. 6 announced plans to open a "Draft Rockefeller" headquarters in the Midwest in the near future. He said the plan had the backing of Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.).

Wainwright also complained that Rockefeller backers were receiving "very shabby treatment" in plans for the Republican convention. He cited as an example the appointment of New York Republican Chairman L. Judson Morhouse to the convention subcommittee on music and arrangements. Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), the Republican National Chairman, said Morhouse's assignment was an important one, adding, "I'm determined to see this convention is fair to all aspirants."

The Associated Press Aug. 12 reported "on the best authority" that "Vice President Richard M. Nixon is convinced that, come what may, Rockefeller intends to battle him for the...nomination."

GOV. LONG

A special session of the Louisiana legislature called by Gov. Earl K. Long (D), adjourned itself within one hour of convening Aug. 10. Long, who had prepared 21 bills for consideration, including one which would make it more difficult to commit a person to a mental institution, said he was not "mad at anybody" and later added "I am going to carry my fight to the people." (Weekly Report p. 941)

The Air Force Aug. 7 billed Long \$4,251 for alleged unauthorized use of National Guard planes.

Special Report

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MANY ISSUES

The 51st Governors' Conference, meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2-5, discussed problems ranging from highway funds to foreign relations. Highlights of the sessions:

RUSSIAN VISITS -- After a sharp debate over "co-existence," the Governors adopted a modified resolution inviting the heads of the 15 Soviet republics to visit the United States next year, in return for the visit of several American Governors to Russia this summer. South Carolina Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D) strongly attacked the original resolution and Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) warned that "fawning over Soviet officials causes consternation among neutrals and people on this side of the ocean."

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) endorsed the criticisms and the Governors accepted his suggestion that the invitation be made "part of the Governors' Conference's interest in inviting political leaders from different parts of the world to observe the workings of government in our country."

Also in the realm of foreign policy, the Governors laid plans for several of their number to tour Central and South America next year and endorsed the creation of an Inter-American Development Bank. (Weekly Report p. 1051)

CIVIL DEFENSE -- The Governors unanimously adopted a report from a special committee headed by Rockefeller laying out a civil defense program aimed at providing fallout protection for all citizens. The action came after Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, warned them that lack of such a program left the United States open to "nuclear blackmail" by the Russians.

The four-point program called for:

Each state to "initiate a vigorous and continuing campaign of education" on fallout dangers and the need for protection.

"Responsible government officials -- Federal, state and local -- to take immediate steps to assist people...to survive fallout...including such matters as adequate warning, shelters, radiation detectors and survival kits." Rockefeller's committee was directed to meet with Federal officials to start the program.

Each state "to initiate a survey of all state-owned and operated facilities to determine their adequacy as fallout shelters and what steps are needed to provide fallout protection for their users."

Each state to "develop a protected seat of government to assure continuance" of needed services "during and after a nuclear attack."

HIGHWAY FUNDS -- The Governors described the threatened stalemate between Congress and the President over financing of the Interstate Highway System as the "number one problem facing the states" and urged them to "come to an agreement on a program to provide sufficient funds to meet the current federal highway fiscal crisis."

Thirty-six states were reported to have stopped making new commitments for highway building already, and the Governors warned that "if the program is cur-

tailed, it could seriously jeopardize the fiscal positions" of all the states. They offered no specific solution but instructed their executive committee to stand ready to help find a compromise acceptable to the President and Congress. (See p. 1090)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS -- The Governors asked Congress to set a uniform maximum one-year residence requirement for beneficiaries of four types of public assistance supported by Federal funds. State residence requirements now vary from none at all up to five years. The categories of aid affected by the resolution were old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

The Governors also urged state legislatures to ratify an interstate compact "providing that persons moving from one state to another shall not be denied some form of aid if they are in need, irrespective of residence requirements otherwise existing."

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS -- The Governors endorsed legislation before Congress to establish a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and pledged their cooperation and support to it. (Weekly Report p. 1073)

STEEL STRIKE -- A resolution called on the Federal Government to do everything appropriate to assist union and management to reach agreement to end the steel strike. The resolution was a watered-down version of one presented by several Democratic Governors, who wanted to criticize the Administration for "lack of initiative" in heading off the strike.

TAXATION -- Another resolution said "the immunity and exemption of state and local bond interest from federal income taxation must be preserved" if needed public facilities were to be financed.

A proposal that the Federal Government grant a credit to taxpayers equal to the amount of the state income tax they have paid was shelved when Governors of states without an income tax complained that it was an effort to "dictate" to them what form of taxation should be imposed by their states.

NATIONAL GUARD -- The Governors urged that the Army National Guard be maintained at a level of at least 400,000 men and the Air National Guard at a strength of at least 75,000 men.

NEW CHAIRMAN -- Delaware Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R) was elected new chairman of the Governors' Conference. He replaced Florida Gov. Leroy Collins (D) under the system that rotates the chairmanship between the two political parties. The system of electing chairmen was changed to give all Governors a vote, rather than letting the executive committee make the selection.

1960 MEETING -- The 1960 Governors' Conference was set for June 26-29 at Glacier National Park, Montana. An invitation was received for the Governors to hold their 1961 gathering in Hawaii, but no action was taken on it.

GULF MAPS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

The Gulf Oil Corp., in its latest bimonthly publication, "The Orange Disc," criticized Congress in announcing a company political action program.

Archie D. Gray, Gulf senior vice president, said the company's decision to formulate a political program was prompted by the Government's attitude toward industry.

"Over recent years," Gray said, "we have watched the steady growth of a governmental attitude toward industry generally and toward the oil industry in particular that can only be described as one of creeping encroachment."

"Our ability to import oil produced as a result of substantial investments of Gulf's money and initiative in foreign lands has been arbitrarily curtailed by administrative decree. Our ability to claim a tax adjustment to compensate for the inevitable exhaustion of our principal asset -- crude petroleum in the ground -- is under severe and sustained attack by Members of Congress who do not, or do not choose to, understand the complex necessities of petroleum economics."

"More than once we have been summoned to court by one branch of government for doing things that another branch of the same government had explicitly and specifically requested us to do in the interests of the Nation's welfare."

"To cap it all, the officers of this company have, on a number of occasions, gone to considerable expense of time and trouble to assemble facts and present testimony before investigating committees of one kind or another only to find, when the committee gets around to making its reports, that the facts and the sworn testimony have been distorted, decimated or discarded to make way for a body of fiction that tends to put the witness and his company in the worst possible light."

The political program itself calls for regional political supervisors selected from within the company. The company will give political training to regional supervisors who in turn will train district managers. Gulf said its guiding purpose on the local level will be "what is good for a community or region must be good for Gulf."

On the national level, Gulf said it will maintain an office in Washington staffed by "a top legislative analyst" who will register as a lobbyist and a political writer who will serve as a public relations representative of the company. Gulf said its program also will require the preparation of "complete dossiers of all Congressmen from the states in which Gulf has an interest.... These dossiers will include not only voting records, but everything that will assist Gulf's people in obtaining a more complete understanding of their elected representatives."

The Gulf announcement said its political program will be conducted on a nonpartisan basis.

Russell B. Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, which represents independent producers of oil and gas, Aug. 5 said the Gulf program was "alarming" and "ignores the careful manner in which most Congressional committees conduct their studies with regard to petroleum policies." (Business and politics fact sheet, Weekly Report p. 490)

STOCK OPTIONS

The Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO Aug. 9 called on Congress to revise the tax laws so that corporation executives would have to pay income tax on money they made through stock option plans.

Currently, many companies offer to sell executives stock at a certain price and give them as long as 10 years to decide whether to buy it at that price. At the end of 10 years, the executive can exercise his option to buy the stock or refuse it. If the stock has risen in value in the interim, he makes an immediate paper profit. The IUD said the pre-1950 tax laws should be restored to require the executive to pay income tax on his paper profit when he buys the stock. Currently, the executive would pay only the 25 percent capital gains tax when he sold his stock.

Pressure Points

● **BOMBING LAW** -- The Jewish War Veterans of the U.S. Aug. 6 called on Congress to empower the Attorney General to prosecute bombings of public buildings and private homes "regardless of the state in which such bombings occur." (Weekly Report p. 1077)

● **DEWEY CHOSEN** -- The New York law firm headed by former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) has been selected by the Japan Export Trade Promotion Agency to represent it in Japan-United States trade problems.

● **FARM STUDY** -- The National Planning Assn. Aug. 7 released a report designed "to get rid of the myths that block and confuse thinking" about the farm problem. It cited figures attempting to prove the following statements are myths: farmers are inefficient; farm price supports are causing the increase in the cost of living; farm surpluses will be eaten up by the growing population; farmers are well off financially; farmers do not need capital since they raise their own food; Federal subsidies are keeping people on farms who should work in the city; removal of price supports would solve the farm problem.

● **MERCHANT MARINE** -- The Committee of American Steamship Lines Aug. 10 began distributing 34,000 copies of a report claiming that current Federal subsidies paid to American shipbuilders are not high enough. The committee said the American shipbuilders, principally because of high labor costs, could not compete with foreign builders. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 limited Federal ship subsidies to 50 percent of construction cost. The committee did not urge legislation at this time to raise the subsidy. It said it would wait until the Secretary of Commerce finished his current transportation study.

● **NATURAL GAS BILL** -- A nine-member industry study group is expected to recommend a natural gas bill to the annual meeting of the Independent Petroleum Assn. of America Oct. 26-27 in Dallas, Texas. The IPAA contends a bill to free natural gas producers from Federal public utility regulation is needed because "the present regulatory situation, as it affects the producers' ability to provide such a supply (of natural gas at reasonable prices), is becoming increasingly confused and difficult." (1958 Almanac p. 232)

STEEL STRIKE PROPOSAL

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Aug. 4 introduced a concurrent resolution (S Con Res 69) urging action by President Eisenhower to end the steel strike. The resolution asked the President first to call in management and union leaders to impress upon them the need for a prompt settlement. It also urged him to fix a deadline for voluntary agreement on new contract terms and, if no accord were reached within the time limit, to appoint an impartial fact-finding board to recommend a settlement. The resolution was co-sponsored by 34 Senators, all Democrats.

Another proposal for ending the strike was offered Aug. 4 by Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.), wartime director of the Office of Price Administration (1943-46) and chairman of the Economic Stabilization Board (1946). Bowles, in a letter to President Eisenhower released Aug. 6, urged the President to seek a settlement based on a \$10 a ton cut in steel prices with no change in wage rates. (Weekly Report p. 1065)

President Eisenhower told his Aug. 12 press conference he did not intend to intervene in the strike unless it developed into a national emergency. (For text, see p. 1102)

POLL TAX BAN

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) Aug. 6 introduced a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 126) to prohibit the imposition of a poll tax or any other tax or property qualification as a condition for voting for elective Federal officials -- President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives. State and local elections would not be governed by the amendment. Holland said only five states still had a poll tax requirement: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. It was the sixth successive Congress in which Holland had introduced the proposal. S J Res 126 was co-sponsored by 62 other Senators, including Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

FARM LEGISLATION

Efforts to enact new farm legislation continued as Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Aug. 6 introduced a new general farm bill (S 2502), which he said was offered as an answer to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's "complaint that Congress has never given him the kind of a farm program he could properly administer."

The bill directed the Secretary to submit annually to Congress a domestic food and fiber program, including expansion of the school lunch and special milk programs, a food allotment program for the needy and a program to develop a national security reserve of food and fiber. It also directed the Secretary to determine the annual fiber, food and nutritional deficiency in the world and recommend the fair and feasible share of that deficiency which should be met by U.S. food products. For crops in surplus, it directed the Secretary to establish producer-chosen commodity committees to help him develop a national

production adjustment and marketing program. It provided that any commodity program that had been approved by the producers in referendum and submitted by the Secretary to Congress would go into effect automatically unless disapproved by Congressional resolution within 60 days. Humphrey said that under his bill the Secretary would be given "very broad authority in administering the program." (Weekly Report p. 1036)

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Ex-Gov. Sigurd Anderson (R S.D. 1951-1955) as a Federal Trade Commissioner; June 29.

Frank A. Southard of New York, a Democrat, as U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund; July 28.

Paul C. Weick of Ohio as judge, U.S. court of appeals, sixth circuit; Aug. 5.

J. Walter Yeagley of Indiana, a Republican, as an Assistant Attorney General; Aug. 11.

Vance Brand of Ohio, a Republican, as Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund; Aug. 11.

James S. Bush of Missouri as a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank; Aug. 11.

Howard G. Freas of California, a Republican, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Aug. 11.

Abe McGregor Goff of Idaho, a Republican, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Aug. 11.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Ex-Rep. John J. Allen Jr. (R Calif. 1946-59) as Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; June 18.

James H. Wakelin Jr. of New Jersey, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Navy; June 30.

G. Lewis Jones of the District of Columbia, a career diplomat, as an Assistant Secretary of State; July 2.

Ewan Clague of Pennsylvania, an Independent, as Commissioner of Labor Statistics; July 15.

Lester L. Cecil of Ohio as judge, U.S. court of appeals, sixth circuit; July 15.

Ex-Gov. Lane Dwinell (R N.H. 1955-59) as an Assistant Secretary of State; July 15.

William H. Brett of Ohio, a Republican, as Director of the Mint; July 15.

Dudley C. Sharp of Texas, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Air Force; July 24.

John H. Williams of Minnesota, an Independent, as an Atomic Energy Commissioner; Aug. 12.

Robert D. Murphy of Wisconsin, a career diplomat, as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Aug. 12.

Livingston T. Merchant of the District of Columbia, a career diplomat, as a Deputy Under Secretary of State; Aug. 12.

Ex-Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah 1946-59) as an Associate Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission; Aug. 12.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR "EFFECTIVE" LABOR REFORM LEGISLATION

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 6 radio-television address on labor reform legislation:

My Fellow Americans --

I want to speak to you tonight about an issue of great importance to every man, every woman and every child in this Nation. It is above any partisan political consideration. It affects every American, regardless of occupation, regardless of political affiliation. I speak of labor reform legislation.

In these few minutes I hope to place before you some salient facts affecting this matter so that all of us may more fully understand what is at stake.

This Nation needs a law to meet the kind of racketeering, corruption, and abuses of power disclosed in many instances by the Senate Investigating Committee headed by Sen. McClellan. For two years, I have advocated such a law.

For many months, newspapers have carried extensive accounts of racketeering and corruption in labor-management matters. Many of you have actually witnessed disclosures of this corruption on television in your own homes. It is a national disgrace.

The legislation we need has nothing to do with wages -- or strikes -- or problems we normally face when employers and employees disagree. Nor am I talking of any new approach to collective bargaining. Nor about any new labor-management philosophy. I am talking solely about a reform law -- a law to protect the American people from the gangsters, racketeers and other corrupt elements who have invaded the labor-management field.

You know, a great deal is being said and written about this subject. We hear one bill called a "weak" bill -- another, a "strong" bill -- and so on. The American people are not interested in adjectives -- or in labels. They are interested in a law which will eliminate the abuses.

I want only effective protection from gangsters and crooks for the people of America -- for the men and women who labor with their hands, their minds, their energies, to make America a better place for themselves and for their families.

We all know that only a small minority of individuals among unions and employers are involved in corrupt activities. We know that the vast numbers of employers and union officials are honest, and deplore corruption as much as you and I deplore it.

But any corrupt minority is too large. The damage that such a minority does to working men and women, and to the American public cannot be tolerated. After all -- employers and unions operate in this field under the sanction and protection of Federal law. The people very properly look to their government to pass effective laws to stop abuses.

To date, legislation to correct these deplorable conditions has not been enacted. Meanwhile, the evidence of abuses has continued to mount before Congressional committees. Chief among the abuses from which Americans need protection are the oppressive practices of coercion.

Take a company in the average American town -- your town. A union official comes in to the office, presents the company with a proposed labor contract, and demands that the company either sign or be picketed. The company refuses, because its employees don't want to join that union. And remember, the law definitely gives employees the right to have or not to have a union -- clearly a basic American right of choice. Now what happens? The union official carries out the threat and puts a picket line outside the plant -- to drive away customers -- to cut off deliveries. In short, to force the employees into a union they do not want. This is one example of what has been called blackmail picketing. It is unfair and unjust. This could force the company out of business and result in the loss of all the jobs in the plant. I want that sort of thing stopped. So does America.

Take another company -- let us say, a furniture manufacturer. The employees vote against joining a particular union. Instead of picketing the furniture plant itself, unscrupulous organizing

officials, in this case, use another scheme. They picket the stores which sell the furniture this plant manufactures. The purpose is to prevent those stores from handling that furniture. How can anyone justify this kind of pressure against stores which are not involved in any dispute. They are innocent bystanders. This kind of action is designed to make the stores bring pressure on the furniture plant and its employees -- to force those employees into a union they do not want. This is an example of a "secondary boycott." I want that sort of thing stopped. So does America.

The blackmail picket line and the secondary boycott cannot possibly help the working men and women of America.

Another important problem is that of the so-called "No-Man's Land." Under existing law, the states have practically no authority over labor cases, according to Supreme Court decision. Here is a typical example of what can happen in this situation. A labor dispute occurs at a small plant. The union -- or the employer -- goes to the Federal Labor Board. The board says the case is too small for Federal action -- because it has only a small effect on interstate commerce. Then, the union, or the employer, goes to state officials, but they can't do anything because the states have no authority. That leaves the worker and his employer in this "No-Man's Land" -- cut off from Federal or state help.

What is the result? The disputing parties have no recourse to law. So, all too often, the dispute is "settled" -- if we can use such a word -- by force, with a test of strength between them, with damage to one or both, and to the community.

I want the "No-Man's-Land" abolished, because I believe that small unions and small businessmen have rights, just as everyone else. I want to give the states authority to deal with cases the Federal Board cannot and should not handle and, by all means, we must not bring every case to the Federal level, as some have proposed. In this kind of situation the states can act more promptly and more effectively than can the Federal Government.

Now any reform bill worthy of the name must also protect the individual rights of union members -- within their unions. It must assure them of fair elections. It must assure them of honest handling of their money -- money made up by dues often collected under auspices of Federal law. It must also give to the Government effective authority to investigate and enforce these provisions. Unless it does these things -- and deals effectively with the problems of coercive picketing, boycotting, and the "No-Man's-Land" -- it is not a reform bill at all.

Now let us examine what Congress has done so far this year. Has its action measured up to the minimum requirements I have outlined to protect the American people? I regret to say that, as yet, the answer is no -- definitely no.

The bill which passed the Senate in April is not effective. It does not deal with or curb the picketing or boycotting practices I have described. And while it purports to deal with the "No-Man's-Land," it gives no real relief.

In the House of Representatives, the Labor Committee bill is even less effective than the Senate bill. It, too, fails to deal with picketing and boycotting practices I have described. Its provisions relating to the "No-Man's-Land" go precisely in the wrong direction. And it actually exempts about 70 percent of all unions from reporting on their finances. It even removes criminal penalties against those who violate the rights of union members.

Neither the Senate bill nor the House committee bill will really curb the abuses the American people want to see corrected. However, Congress need not limit itself to such a choice.

The Administration bill is still before the Congress. There is also before the House a bipartisan bill jointly sponsored

by two Members of the House Labor Committee -- Mr. Landrum of Georgia, a Democrat, and Mr. Griffin of Michigan, a Republican. The Landrum-Griffin bill is a good start toward a real labor reform bill, containing many of the corrective provisions I have urged.

Again I emphasize: Labor reform is not a partisan matter. Further, I don't come before you in any partisan sense. I am not a candidate for office -- in this or other issues. I do not seek the support of any special interests. I am only trying to make sure that American workers and the public get the kind of protection that Americans deserve.

Nearly one hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln in his memorable Address spoke of the sacrifices made so that, in his words: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." That was the question he posed to our nation in his generation.

In our lives and actions, the people of America, in private and public sectors, daily face millions of choices with this continuing question always in the background.

As the Congress prepares to vote on labor reform, this great question is still, as always, with us. In the basic sense, the issue is: Shall the people govern? If they do not, crooks and racketeers could prevail.

This business of government -- including this question of labor reform -- is your business. It is every citizen's business. Americans want reform legislation which will be truly effective. It is my earnest hope that Congress will be fully responsive to an overwhelming national demand.

Thank you, and good night.

TVA FINANCING BILL

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 6 statement on signing the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill (Weekly Report p. 1059):

I have today approved the bill, HR 3460, an act to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, and for other purposes. This measure meets basic requirements of major importance to the future of the TVA -- a program of self-financing; a program of repayments to the Government of the major portion of its investment plus interest; and a limitation upon future geographical expansion of the TVA service area. While the provisions of the bill in respect to these matters vary in certain details from what I should have preferred, they broadly conform to the purposes I had in mind in originally proposing this legislation.

One part of this bill, however, is wholly unacceptable. It attempts to divorce TVA's construction program of new power-producing projects from effective Executive review and allows the Congress to modify the Authority's program without regard to the views of the President and without opportunity for the President to exercise his constitutional role in the legislative process.

TVA is, however, part of the Executive Branch of the Government. Therefore, this particular provision would be a clear invasion of the prerogatives of the Chief Executive. Accordingly, I have conferred with leaders of both parties in the Senate and House of Representatives; we are in full agreement that the independence of the Executive and Legislative Branches must be preserved. I have been informed by these leaders that legislation will be passed swiftly by both Houses deleting this objectionable feature. In accordance with that understanding, I have approved HR 3460.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S AUG. 12 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 12 press conference, the 67th of his second term, held 10 days after the 66th (Weekly Report p. 1066):

THE PRESIDENT: Sit down please. Good morning. This is one way to get some of you people to come up to see the famous battlefield. I have no announcements. We'll go to questions.

KHRUSHCHEV TALKS

Q. JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press: Mr. President, what results do you hope to achieve in your talks with Premier Khrushchev?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would hope for a bettering of the atmosphere between the East and the West. I do not by any manner of means intend or plan that this meeting can become a real negotiation of basic problems between the West and the East, because I am not -- I have no intention of attempting to be the spokesman for the West. You will recall that Mr. Adenauer has gone to Moscow, Mr. Macmillan has gone to Moscow, and there have been these private talks between these several countries, and Mr. Khrushchev and the prime ministers of these two countries. I am trying to do my best to see whether we can't bring about a somewhat better situation in the relations between the two and maybe he can learn a little bit more about our country as certainly I can about his.

KHRUSHCHEV VISITS TO MILITARY BASES

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Mr. President, sir, in that connection, despite the fact that Mr. Khrushchev has said he does not want to see military installations in this country, several members of Congress are insisting that he should be shown our missile bases and our military might, so that he won't miscalculate in the future. What is your reaction to their demands?

THE PRESIDENT: When you ask someone as a guest to your country, you do not attempt to regiment the guest and force him to exactly -- to do things whether he wants to or not. He was -- or will be invited -- I have instructed that he be invited to see some of our installations. If he doesn't want to, that is that. And I didn't ask any quid pro quo, I might say, for it.

ADENAUER TALKS

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, at your last press conference you were asked whether on your European trip you would see Chancellor Adenauer of Germany,

and your answer was "Somewhere along the line -- it may not be in Bonn." Since then, of course, you have announced you will go to Bonn.

THE PRESIDENT: That is right.

Q. FOLLIARD: Is there any story behind that, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Not at all. I, of course, was trying to make the thing as easy on myself as I could. And I had understood that the Chancellor had already been invited by Mr. Macmillan to come to London, and therefore it seemed to be a very natural thing to do. But he was not coming to London at that particular time. And so I want to see him, and so I am going to see him.

SUMMIT MEETING CRITERIA

Q. WILLIAM KNIGHTON JR., Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, since the foreign ministers have failed to produce any progress on anything, do you now have a new criteria for your attendance at a possible summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, at least this, I still have this -- progress. Now, I would like to, in my conversations with Mr. Khrushchev, see and ask him at least why he will not allow such progress. And my criterion is still progress that I can see as measurable progress.

PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, in recent weeks, sir, we have been invited, or many of us have been invited, to share your hospitality at the White House, and to speak with you personally about many of the matters that concern all of us; and also you have now instituted or are going to institute a new form of diplomacy by travel around the world. You have set a very heavy schedule for yourself. And you are participating with great vigor in domestic affairs. And I was wondering, sir, if you could explain to us whether this apparent new departure for you is due to perhaps a new concept in your own mind of the Presidency, or whether you are just feeling much better physically, or why all of this activity.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it is perfectly simple. I have told you people several times that I believe the Presidency should be relieved of detail and many of its activities by proper officials who can take delegated authority and exercise it in his name. But when you have a situation that has gone on, as we have had this cold war since 1945, and certainly since 1953, when the Korean war

ended, it becomes the kind of a stalemate that has in it --, well -- it has the element of almost hopelessness for people. And finally becomes something there must be no gunfired and no individual effort spared in order to break that kind of a stalemate. So the only thing here is that I am trying to end the stalemate and to bring people together more ready to talk.

Now, when you talk about in the domestic field, the situation is somewhat different. But let us remember that for only -- if I live to finish my tour, there will only be 25 percent of that tour in which I have had a Congress of the same political party as myself. And therefore it becomes more and more difficult, I think, as time goes on, to get understandings and to get progress in legislation that will be helpful for the country. And I think it takes, therefore, possibly more personal activity than I think would be normal in more normal circumstances.

MILTON EISENHOWER IN POLITICS

Q. EDWARD V. KOTERBA, United Features Syndicate: Mr. President, back in 1953 you made an observation regarding Milton Eisenhower's ability, stating that if it were not for his name, he would have had a high Government job at that time while you were President. And now there has been some talk that Dr. Eisenhower could well be considered by the Republicans for the post of Vice President or even the Presidency. In view of the high regard that you and many others have towards your brother, would you not consider him excellent Vice Presidential material in 1960?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't recant one single word about my admiration for my brother. But I couldn't think of anything that would be worse for any political party to take people so closely related as my brother, who is nine years younger than I, of course, and make it look like an attempt at establishing a bit of a dynasty. I would have none of that. And I tell you much more emphatically, he wouldn't have it.

WHAT KHRUSHCHEV SHOULD SEE

Q. STEWART HENSLEY, United Press International: Mr. President, you spoke of instructing that Mr. Khrushchev see military installations if he wished to. Aside from that --

THE PRESIDENT: I said they would invite him.

Q. HENSLEY: Yes, sir. Aside from that, sir, would you tell us what you would particularly like him to see in the United States, either specifically or in general categories.

THE PRESIDENT: I would like for him, among other things, to see this: I should like him to see -- the evidence that the fine, small or modest homes that Americans live in are not the unusual or exception as he seemed to think the sample we sent over to Moscow was. I would like him to see, for example, Levittown -- the town surrounding the Fairless Plant, and see this town universally and exclusively inhabited by its workmen, and to see what those homes are. I would like to see him have to fly along in my chopper and just make a circuit of the District, and to see the uncountable homes that have been built all around, modest but decent, fine, comfortable homes, all around this country. I would like to see him go into our great farmland and see our farmers, each one operating on his own, not regimented.

I would like to see him, for example -- I would like to see him go into the little town where I was born and pick up the evidence -- and of course there are some still alive when I was there, you know -- and let them tell him the story of how hard I worked until I was 21, when I went to West Point, because he said in one of his conversations to Mr. Nixon, "What do you know about work? You never worked." Well, I can show him the evidence that I did, and I would like him to see it.

Now, I want him to see our great industrial plants and what we are doing. I want him to see a happy people. I want him to see a free people, doing exactly as they choose, within the limits that they must not transgress the rights of others.

TRAVEL WITH KHRUSHCHEV

Q. LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, do you plan to go with Mr. Khrushchev anywhere outside of Washington, show him around?

THE PRESIDENT: No, not unless there would be some unusual or abnormal sort of a little trip that I don't think of at the moment.

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT TO GETTYSBURG

Q. BURD: Do you think he will be coming up here?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't. It is possible that I might -- he might want to come up to Camp David or possibly even Gettysburg. I don't know. I don't know what the details are. And, as a matter of fact, I believe there has been only one conference between my representative and his on the details. And there has been no answer yet received from them. So I can't give you any details. I am just telling you what I -- the kind of thing I would like to have him see of America.

1960 CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, if we can leave Mr. Khrushchev for a minute, could you tell us anything at all, Mr. President, about your plans for participation in the next campaign, the Presidential campaign -- if you have had time to even think about it.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, by that time, of course, after the nominations, I will be a little bit of a bystander, as far as contests are concerned. I will, of course, have to carry on my own official duties. So I would say what I would be in would be those activities that are suggested and requested by the people running the campaign and where I can fit them in with my own work schedule. Now, I will say this. No one could be more concerned than I am that the opportunity for preserving and perpetuating, I mean strengthening what I call moderate government, sound, middle-of-the-road government, in this country than I am. I am completely dedicated to it, and I will, shall do what I can as long as it is requested by the people who at that time will be responsible for that phase of the activity.

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Q. LEWIS W. SHOLLENBERGER, CBS News: Mr. President, up on the Hill Congress is getting ready to go home. I wonder if you have any ideas, any priorities, if you will, of what you would like to see them pass before they went home.

THE PRESIDENT: Have you got any authority for that first statement you made? (Laughter)

Well, as you know, I believe that it is vital to this country that we have an adjustment in the interest rate law. I believe that our prosperity and the soundness of our money demands it. I believe that a reasonable labor bill that will stop the kind of secondary boycott, blackmail picketing that I have before described must be enacted, should be enacted, certainly. I believe that the road bill, should be financed so that it can go on for the benefit of this country, on a pay-as-you-go basis, instead of asking our grandchildren to pay it for us. And finally, I think that a sound civil rights bill should be enacted.

Now, there are some others. I should still like to see something in wheat, and some of the others that have been already rejected. But those would, I think, really be something the Congress should certainly consider very earnestly.

In addition, I should say I would like to see a revised housing bill, one that I believed was sound.

Excuse me, that's right.

U.S. FOREIGN BASES

Q. EDWARD W. O'BRIEN, St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. President, when the Vice President was in Russia, he was challenged repeatedly by the Russians on the point of our bases abroad. If Khrushchev raises that same question, would you, sir, indicate the line of your answer.

THE PRESIDENT: Simply this. This country disarmed unilaterally after 1945 to a level that I think every military man certainly thought was unwise. And when we began to see what we were -- had done to ourselves, we began to restore our defense arrangements. It was also clear that there was a lot of nations in the world, in the world, feeling as we do, wanted to associate themselves together. Therefore, it was only logical and proper that these bases should be established. And everybody -- and I am quite sure -- every statesman or political leader of the world knows that they are only defensive.

As I have pointed out so often, how can a democracy make a surprise attack -- for the simple reason that we have to engage in

war by the will of the Congress. At the very least -- let us say like in a war with Spain -- the people were inflamed by the Maine incident. The fact is that the matter has to be debated and decided in the Congress. Nowadays a surprise attack can be made in minutes. There would be no time for such debates. A free country, in my opinion, is absolutely helpless when it comes to launching a surprise attack. These bases and our armaments are not meant for aggression and they will never be used that way.

1960 GOP CANDIDATE

Q. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, New York Times: Mr. President, to revert back to Mr. Belair's question, in terms of the 1960 campaign, do you regard your role as party leader, and President, as one in which you will exercise purely a veto power over a prospective Republican nominee who would be unsatisfactory in terms of your foreign and domestic policies? You have told us, too, that you would not express a preference.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. LAWRENCE: Do you feel -- Is this because you feel that the eight or 10 men that you have mentioned as a group, without identifying them --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. LAWRENCE: -- are so evenly matched in terms of the Presidency that you have no real preference as between one and the other?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't think it is that completely, Mr. Lawrence. And very naturally, we know that every individual is different from all others, and therefore the reaction on me is different to each of those individuals than it would be on you. Now, what I'm saying is this: You want a candidate who is vigorous, who is straight-forward, hard-hitting, who is of the philosophy -- who really honestly believes in the philosophy that would hopefully be expounded in the national platform of that year. And then a man who has a real standing in the minds of the public for experience, honesty, integrity and character.

Now, if you have got these things, I would think that the worst thing that could happen would be any attempt to interfere, this is just as strongly as I can make the thing. And I shall not interfere with the choice they make. But, as I said, merely that if the choice falls among those people that I have indicated, but in an anonymous fashion, I will do whatever I possibly can to help in the election.

PERSONAL PAPERS

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, would you talk to us about the kind of personal papers that you have kept of an historical nature over this remarkable period you have been in office.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, unfortunately I think some of them at times are not quite as complete as they could be. However, there are records which are by long custom and I suppose by law that become the personal records of the President, and those go to the, of course -- for this repository in Kansas, the library that is now under development. Now, the records, by and large, of course, are found in your correspondence, in the papers that you have to approve -- and those are your own personal files, that is, a copy of them. And finally, such records as you have in the results of all of the conferences and meetings that you have weekly in the White House. So that, embellished by a few memoranda -- or a good many memoranda and recommendations, are the records that I think will be finally stored at that place.

RETIREMENT PLANS

Q. RESTON: Do you have -- Is it your intention to do some personal writing yourself, or have you put in train any orderly procedure for writing the history of this period?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't. I have tried my best to keep everything orderly in the way, in the finding, in the keeping of the records, because I believe they belong to the, finally, to the public, and to posterity, because every era is another milestone in effect in American history, and they will belong to them. Now, for my own part, frankly, I can quote only Gen. Summerfield, when he left the Army, and they asked him what he was going to do, and he said, well, first he was going to sit on the back porch, and then he thought that after about six weeks he would start to rock slowly.

Well, now, after that, I don't know exactly what I will do. But I will say this -- I will certainly have an interest, a very vital interest, even if I don't participate, in the work that you people, this collective group, what you do every day, because to my mind it is more important today to educate the United States almost, than it is to do anything, of a spectacular nature abroad or great trips or anything of that kind. And I believe that everybody that has knowledge and conviction on both our domestic and our foreign affairs ought to be trying to put these things in the way so that America can understand the basic issues, because that is the strength of this country -- understanding of those issues.

LAOS AND KHRUSHCHEV TALKS

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Mr. President, the State Department has warned several times of its concern over the situation in Laos, and indicated that this has the backing of Moscow and Peiping in stirring up tensions in Southeast Asia. Do you intend to talk to Mr. Khrushchev about this in your effort to ease the cold war?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in my hope, I think it would be only natural for me to say this. We talk, each of us talks about his hopes for peace, a better understanding. And where we see incidents, even if not necessarily inspired in Moscow, but inspired certainly by Communists, well, then, of course, I think such specific instances will have to be part of such conversations.

WHAT TO SEE IN RUSSIA

Q. FRANK HOLEMAN, New York Daily News: Mr. President, you have told us what part of the United States and what areas you would like to show Mr. Khrushchev. Could you tell us now what parts of the Soviet Union you would like to see and what particular things you would like to see.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would like to have a few days to see people more than anything else. And that is a thing that is a little bit born of necessity. You see, any so-called VIP going around to see anything is inevitably surrounded by very large groups. He really can't take a good look at the facade of a building. How can you stand in the middle of ten thousand people and look up here at the Empire State Building? You just don't do that. Now, you do have, as you go around such trips, as the Vice President did, people who are knowledgeable -- and he was very experienced in this kind of thing, and he had people looking into educational facilities, medical facilities -- he had Mr. Rickover, or Adm. Rickover along. He had people that were actually observing for him more searchingly than he could possibly observe. So I would say I would like to see people because, as I say, I have to do it.

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT AND DULLES POLICY

Q. JOHN EDWARDS, ABC: Mr. President, some of those who have been criticizing the invitation to Mr. Khrushchev have called this a reversal of Mr. Dulles' policy. Will you discuss this point, and also will you tell us when the decision was made that the time was now ripe to invite Mr. Khrushchev, and when you first issued that invitation.

THE PRESIDENT: This is a -- far from a reversal, Mr. Dulles and I used to discuss this thing often with others of the State Department, one or two, but never in large groups, and the possibility of what might come out of it. Now, just as I would feel today, I would be foolish to say that I expect everything about such a trip or such a visit to be on the plus side. There will be some minuses, no question.

Now, finally, oh, I think in the later months of 1958 we began to feel that the methods that we were pursuing had to be reinforced by something a little different, differently than we had been doing up to this moment. Now, he and I never got around to a decision, but after -- we watched very closely the first session of the foreign ministers' meeting in which at that moment I had hopes, but very little expectation. So we began to work on this thing. And I gave the subject to two or three of my trusted associates in the State Department and said, "Now let's try to tot up the balance." And so when it came into the beginning of July, this decision was made, and I invited him.

STEEL STRIKE

Q. RAYMOND M. LAHR, United Press International: Mr. President, the steel strike is four weeks old today. Has there been any change in your attitude about the role of the Federal Government in this dispute?

THE PRESIDENT: Not in the slightest. There was an act called the Wagner Act enacted many years ago, and its greatest and first premise was that the bargaining between management and labor should be free and untrammelled. And personally, I think, except for the use of the Federal Mediation Service, that until there is a national emergency discernible, a national requirement, a need for action, I couldn't think of anything more objectionable than to put the Federal Government constantly in the business of settling these major strikes. Now, just the other day, I believe it was yesterday, someone told me that there was a feeling that this strike had to be settled before Mr. Khrushchev got here. Well, don't we want Mr. Khrushchev to see this country as a free-loving place -- a freedom-loving place. Why should we worry too much about the fact that people can strike in this town, in this country? I think that this is about -- I think a shallow kind of thinking.

Now, I will say this. I believe that the strength of democracy must become, if it is -- put it this way. Democracy is the strongest when there are among the different individuals and groups cooperation rather than strife, when there is self-discipline rather than just too intense competition. So the strength would be seen, but only if it is done on a free basis. Because if we are going to do it on a regimented basis, then we are a different type of country than I think we want.

NATIONAL GOALS COMMISSION

Q. DONALD H. SHANNON, Los Angeles Times: What is the status of your National Goals Commission?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have not yet still finished the complete arrangements for its financing. I have absolutely refused to go to the Federal Government. I am not going to be a pressure group of one, asking the Federal Government for money. And the financing is going ahead. And when that is complete -- so that the work doesn't have to stop right in the middle -- it will get going.

HOUSING BILL

Q. GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star: Mr. President, you mentioned a while ago, sir, you would like to see a sound housing bill passed by the Congress. There is a considerable difference of opinion, it seems, on Capitol Hill, as to whether you would find acceptable a substitute bill that has been worked up by a subcommittee of the Senate committee. Could you tell us whether it would be?

THE PRESIDENT: There was, as a matter of fact, a number of quite objectionable features. But there were four, as I recall -- one was a college classroom building put in a housing bill. Well, this seems to be to be sort of an abrupt change in policy. This is four housing. Then the special arrangements for the housing for elderly people. And one or two others that I thought were particularly objectionable. I do not, by any manner of means, say that a bill has to conform in every detail to the desires or the convictions that I express. We all know that all bills that the President signs are normally compromises of some kind, and I am not one to refuse to compromise. I still won't back away from principle though, and when it runs into principle, including the principle of a sound economy and paying as you go, instead of going further in debt, then I will be very quick to object.

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT TO MISSILE BASES

Q. DOUGLAS B. CORNELL, Associated Press: Mr. President, you mentioned the fact that you would like to see the Soviet Premier see some defense installations or military installations. What type do you have in mind -- missile bases, for example?

THE PRESIDENT: No, now, let's don't get this -- I am not going to make a great point of this. He was invited on the theory that he might like to see some of our defense establishments to get an idea of their strength and their modern character. And I am not going to push and press it. So let's not put in my mouth words that I think he should do it. This is just his privilege, and if he doesn't want to do it, okay. Now, also, I would give him a fairly wide choice in the character of installation, if he wanted to see it.

Q. DOUGLAS B. CORNELL, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7175)	922	\$ 4,081,364,863	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,975,505,148	\$ 3,975,775,148	\$ 3,971,362,673
Commerce (HR 7349)	936	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300	715,328,500	715,328,500	712,672,900
Defense (HR 7454)	1055	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000	39,594,339,000	39,594,339,000	39,228,239,000
District of Columbia (HR 5676)	964						
Federal payment		34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000	29,351,000	27,218,000
District payment		(245,990,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)	(241,702,402)	(241,289,076)
Executive Offices (HR 7176)	920	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500	13,568,500	13,568,500	13,463,500
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	1059	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800	6,559,348,600	6,559,348,600	
Interior (HR 5915)	816	487,675,400	468,106,800	468,106,800	478,785,025	478,785,025	472,717,100
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	1060	3,691,685,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181	4,056,746,581	4,056,746,581	3,950,938,981
Legislative (HR 7453)	817	133,648,180	100,279,350	100,279,350	128,797,500	128,797,500	128,797,500
Public Works (HR 7509)	963	1,176,677,000	1,176,677,000	1,177,177,000	1,256,836,300	1,256,836,300	1,206,748,549
State-Justice (HR 7343)	937	677,301,100	649,896,700	651,896,700	645,418,200	645,668,200	643,934,700
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	760	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600	4,664,027,000	4,643,363,000
Mutual Security (HR 8385)	1047	4,436,277,000	3,209,782,000	3,191,782,000			
Atomic Energy (HR 8283)	1111	2,687,300,000	2,629,114,000	2,629,114,000	2,680,414,000	2,680,414,000	
Military Construction (HR 8575)	1111	1,563,200,000	1,285,002,700	1,285,002,700			
2nd Supplemental 1959 (HR 5916)	704	2,900,799,370	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
1st Supplemental 1960 (HR 7978)	1058	1,218,090,555	632,568,845	609,843,845	1,076,186,108	1,076,186,108	
Special Funds*		8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000

* Permanent appropriations to the Treasury, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

Public Law 86-129

HR 3088 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act re citizenship. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/21/59 -- House Judiciary reported May 27, 1959. House passed June 2, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported July 22, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-130

HR 836 -- Amend District of Columbia code re garnishment of wages. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/7/59 -- House District of Columbia reported April 10, 1959. House passed April 13, 1959. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1959. Senate passed, amended, July 16, 1959. House agreed to Senate amendments July 22, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-131

HR 306 -- Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act re low farm income counties. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Agriculture reported March 13, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 15, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-132

HR 4538 -- Authorize construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande near El Paso, Texas. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/16/59 -- House Foreign Affairs reported June 12, 1959. House passed July 6, 1959. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 15, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-133

HR 7631 (S 2133) -- Amend Act of July 1956 re prevention of waterfowl depredations. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/9/59 -- House Banking and Currency reported June 22, 1959. House passed July 20, 1959. (Senate reported S 2133 July 15, 1959.) Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-134

HR 4524 -- Extend time in which Boston National Historic Sites Commission shall complete its work. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/16/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 28, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-135

HR 4060 -- Eliminate Government responsibility re Miller Act payments. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Judiciary reported May 11, 1959. House passed May 18, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported July 21, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-136

HR 5927 -- Authorize conveyance of Government land to the city of Warner Robins, Ga. FORRESTER (D Ga.) -- 3/23/59 -- House Armed Services reported May 26, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported July 16, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 4, 1959.

Public Law 86-137

HR 3460 -- Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act re self-financing. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 1/27/59 -- House Public Works reported April 14, 1959. House passed May 7, 1959. Senate Public Works reported July 2, 1959. Senate passed, amended, July 9, 1959. House agreed to Senate amendments July 23, 1959. President signed Aug. 6, 1959.

Public Law 86-138

HR 2909 -- Relating to the maintenance and travel expenses of judges. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/20/59 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 24, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported July 21, 1959. Senate passed, amended, July 24, 1959. House agreed to Senate amendments July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-139

HR 6436 -- Amend Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act to include nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants and desiccants. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/15/59 -- House Agriculture reported June 16, 1959. House passed July 6, 1959. Senate Agriculture reported July 15, 1959. Senate passed, amended, July 16, 1959. House agreed to Senate amendments July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-140

HR 3290 -- Amend U. S. C. re Navy chaplain annual reports. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 25, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported July 23, 1959. Senate passed July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-141

HR 1219 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re revocable transfers. House Ways and Means reported Feb. 26, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported July 8, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-142

HR 3321 -- Amend U. S. C. re Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported May 26, 1959. House passed June 15, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported July 23, 1959. Senate passed July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-143

H J Res 280 -- Consent to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/16/59 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, 1959. House passed June 15, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 23, 1959. Senate passed July 28, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-144

HR 4340 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re filling of referee vacancies. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 23, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported July 21, 1959. Senate passed, amended, July 24, 1959. House agreed to Senate amendments July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-145

HR 3320 -- Amend Act of June 21, 1950, re appointment of boards of medical officers. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported March 2, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported July 23, 1959. Senate passed July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-146

HR 6319 -- Amend U. S. C. re incompetent veterans. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 4/13/59 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported April 28, 1959. House passed May 4, 1959. Senate Finance reported June 5, 1959. Senate passed July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-147

S 1928 (HR 7072) -- Provide for participation of U. S. in Inter-American Development Bank. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 5/13/59 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported July 8, 1959. Senate passed July 15, 1959. (House Banking and Currency reported HR 7072 July 16, 1959.) House passed July 27, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

Public Law 86-148

HR 4068 -- Amend U. S. C. re increasing forces at naval activities prior to national elections. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/4/59 -- House Armed Services reported March 2, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported July 23, 1959. Senate passed July 29, 1959. President signed Aug. 7, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through Aug. 7, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,505	8,574
Joint Resolutions	128	489
Concurrent		
Resolutions	69	377
Simple Resolutions	158	338
TOTAL	2,860	9,778

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 2472 - 2505
	HR 8490 - 8568
Resolutions	
	S J Res 125 - 128
	S Con Res 69
	S Res 153 - 158
	H J Res 486 - 489
	H Con Res 370 - 377
	H Res 336 - 338

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 2502 -- Provide for development of a comprehensive family farm program; bring the production of agricultural commodities into balance with demand therefore; enable farmers to secure fair prices; better utilize agricultural abundance in Nation's interest at home and abroad. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/6/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2504 -- Authorize sale at market prices of agricultural commodities owned by Commodity Credit Corporation to provide feed for livestock in areas determined to be emergency areas. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 8/7/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 8500 -- Provide for stabilization and orderly marketing in poultry industry. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 8/3/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8511 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to permit harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 8/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8546 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937) to require that prices stated in milk orders issued thereunder be expressed on a per quart basis. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8561 -- Assure orderly marketing of an adequate supply of hogs and pork products; encourage increased domestic consumption of pork and pork products; maintain productive capacity of hog-farming industry; avoid feeding of hogs to less desirable weights; stop further declines in liveweight prices received by hog producers. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 8/6/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

HOUSE

- HR 8497 -- Amend section 213 of National Housing Act to permit existing cooperatives to obtain additional insurance thereunder for capital improvements and replacements. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/3/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8498 -- Amend section 213 of National Housing Act to place cooperative housing insurance program on a mutual basis, with refunds of insurance premiums provided for to extent permitted by loss experience. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/3/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 2480 -- Amend "an act to provide books for adult blind," approved March 3, 1931. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/3/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S 2491 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 8/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

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Resolutions	
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	S Con Res 69
	S Res 153 - 158
	H J Res 486 - 489
	H Con Res 370 - 377
	H Res 336 - 338

- S 2505 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to permit temporary listing and certification of F. D. & C. Yellow Nos. 3 and 4 for coloring edible fat under tolerances found safe by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to permit continuance of established coloring practices in the edible fat industries pending congressional enactment of general legislation for listing and certification of food color additives under safe tolerances. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 8/7/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

- S J Res 127 -- Help make available to those children in our country who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf needed to develop their abilities and to help make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments those specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists needed to help them overcome their handicaps. HILL (D Ala.), Clark (D Pa.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 8/6/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 8524 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and under-employment in certain economically depressed areas. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8525 -- Provide a health benefits program for Government employees. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 8/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 488 -- Help make available to those children in our country who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf needed to develop their abilities and to help make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments those specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists needed to help them overcome their handicaps. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/6/59 -- Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 2495 -- Promote foreign relations of the U. S. by providing for establishment of a National Foreign Service Academy. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 8/6/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 8499 -- Re relief of the Government of the Republic of Iceland. PILCHER (D Ga.) (by request) -- 8/3/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 486 -- Extend an invitation to the International Shooting Union to hold the 38th world shooting championship in the U.S. in 1962. KING (D Calif.) -- 8/5/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 371 -- Express sense of Congress against admission of the Communist regime in China as the representative of China in the U. N. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/4/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 373 -- Invite friendly and democratic nations to consult with countries of south Asia. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 8/5/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

Bills - 3

H Res 337 -- Provide for holding, before any future summit conference, of free elections in Communist-controlled countries of Central and Eastern Europe. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 8/5/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 2498 -- Provide for registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Clark (D Pa.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Young (D Ohio) -- 8/6/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S Con Res 69 -- Favor action by President looking to a settlement of pending steel strike. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 8/4/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 8490 -- Provide for reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers; prevent abuses in administration of trusteeships by labor organizations; provide standards re election of officers of labor organizations. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 8/3/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8491 -- Similar to HR 8490. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 8/3/59.
- HR 8492 -- Similar to HR 8490. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8/3/59.
- HR 8513 -- Similar to HR 8490. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 8/4/59.
- HR 8523 -- Similar to HR 8490. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 8/4/59.
- HR 8539 -- Similar to HR 8490. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 8/5/59.
- HR 8540 -- Similar to HR 8490. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 8/5/59.
- HR 8541 -- Similar to HR 8490. LANE (D Mass.) -- 8/5/59.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2474 -- Provide for conveyance to State of Michigan of certain land in Grayling Township, Crawford County, Mich., to be used for National Guard purposes. HART (D Mich.) -- 8/3/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 2487 -- Provide for greater competitive distribution throughout private industry of the economic benefits flowing from preparing Nation's defense; improve opportunities for small business concerns to participate as subcontractors in Government procurement. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 8/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 2488 -- Authorize procurement of certain aircraft for training of Air Force Reserve and for transportation of ground combat units in time of war or emergency. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 8/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 2500 -- Authorize President to reappoint Elwood R. Quesada, formerly lieutenant general U.S. Air Force, retired, to grade of major general and to retire him in the grade of lieutenant general. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Bridges (R N.H.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Monroney (D Okla.), Symington (D Mo.), Allott (R Colo.) -- 8/6/59 -- Armed Services.
- S Res 153 -- Authorize Senate Committee on Armed Services to conduct an investigation of concentration of defense procurement on west coast of the U.S. and notably in State of California. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 8/3/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 8508 -- Authorize procurement of certain aircraft for training of Air Force Reserve and for transportation of ground combat units in time of war or emergency. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 8/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8517 -- Provide that the Department of Defense enter into contracts for air transportation with air carriers as defined by Federal Aviation Act of 1958. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 8/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8549 -- Continue until July 2, 1960, authority to promote upon retirement certain officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who have been specially commended for performance of duty in actual combat. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/5/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8550 -- Similar to HR 8549. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 8/5/59.
- HR 8558 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., to provide that enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force, who have completed 20 years of service may retire if they served as commissioned officers during World War I and either World War II or the Korean conflict, or during World War II and the Korean conflict. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 8/6/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 8552 -- Amend title 38 of U.S.C. to prohibit award of contracts by the U.S. to certain persons. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/5/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 125 -- Designate week of Nov. 20-26, 1959, as National Farm-City Week. ELLENDER (D La.), Aiken (R Vt.) -- 8/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 128 -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to James Madison. HENNINGSS (D Mo.) -- 8/7/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 156 -- Extend to Davenport, Iowa, chapter of Izaak Walton League of America recognition and commendation of the Senate for praiseworthy activities of such chapter in sponsoring National Conservation Tournament. MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 8/6/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 8510 -- Amend act of August 8, 1958 (72 Stat. 544), providing for establishment of a Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8557 -- Provide for issuance of a national health research stamp for support of the National Institutes of Health. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 8/6/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 489 -- Authorize and request the President to designate a week in August of each year as "National Food Service Week." OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 8/6/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S J Res 126 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S., re qualifications of electors. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Johnson (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kuche (R Calif.), Anderson (D N.M.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Church (D Idaho), Cooper (R Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Kerr (D Okla.), Dodd (D Conn.), Dwarshak (R Idaho), Ellender (D La.), Engle (D Calif.), Frear (D Del.), Green (D R.I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hennings (D Mo.), Hartke (D Ind.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hruska (R Neb.), Keating (R N.Y.), Long (D La.), Martin (R Iowa), McClellan (D Ark.), McGee (D Wyo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Scott (R Pa.), Smathers (D Fla.), Wiley (R Wis.), Yarborough (D Texas), Kefauver (D Tenn.), McNamara (D Mich.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Williams (D N.J.), Bush (R Conn.), Morton (R Ky.), Prouty (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Lausche (D Ohio), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Cannon (D Nev.), Clark (D Pa.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 8/6/59 -- Judiciary.
- S Res 154 -- Print additional copies of part 1 of second interim report of Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/3/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 155 -- Re payment of certain obligations incurred by Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 8/4/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 8547 -- Amend Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, to place certain restrictions on the use of the stationery allowance of Members of the House of Representatives. RAY (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 8551 -- Similar to HR 8547. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 8/5/59.
- H Con Res 370 -- Express sense of Congress that a sound dollar is the basis for future growth and security of the Nation. BOW (R Ohio) -- 8/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 372 -- Similar to H Con Res 370. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 8/4/59.
- H Con Res 374 -- Similar to H Con Res 370. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/59.
- H Con Res 375 -- Similar to H Con Res 370. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 8/5/59.
- H Con Res 376 -- Similar to H Con Res 370. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 8/5/59.
- H Res 336 -- Authorize certain Members of the House of Representatives to use funds available to them under H Res 314 of the 86th Congress for purpose of aiding certain needy school children. SILER (R Ky.) -- 8/4/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 338 -- Consider HR 8342. SMITH (D Va.) -- 8/6/59 -- Calendar.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 2482 -- Remove geographical limitations on activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Engle (D Calif.) (by request) -- 8/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2483 -- Provide flexibility in performance of certain functions of Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the Weather Bureau. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Engle (D Calif.) (by request) -- 8/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2472 -- Amend section 3 of the act of May 19, 1947, c. 80, 61 Stat. 102, as amended, re trust funds of Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes. McGEE (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 8/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2475 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44; 25 U. S. C. 636), to better promote rehabilitation of Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians. ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 8/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2485 -- Authorize sale of 40 acres of land owned by Creek Tribe of Indians. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 8/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2503 -- Amend act entitled "An act to define real property exempt from taxation in D. C.," approved Dec. 24, 1942, to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to waive certain tax liabilities imposed pursuant to such act. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/6/59 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 8501 -- Amend Klamath Termination Act. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 8/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8514 -- Authorize sale of 40 acres of land owned by Creek Tribe of Indians. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 8/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8526 -- Amend section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, re trust funds of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 8/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8527 -- Exempt certain pension and other trusts established in D. C. from laws of D. C. re perpetuities, restraints on alienation, and accumulation of income. WEIS (R N. Y.) -- 8/4/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8534 -- Provide for a Resident Commissioner from Virgin Islands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 8/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8535 -- Similar to HR 8534. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) (by request) -- 8/5/59.
- HR 8536 -- Similar to HR 8534. SAYLOR (R Pa.) (by request) -- 8/5/59.
- HR 8537 -- Similar to HR 8534. WESTLAND (R Wash.) (by request) -- 8/5/59.
- HR 8568 -- Amend title 7, section 42, of Canal Zone Code. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 8/6/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

- HR 8493 -- Incorporate Space Cadet Corps. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 8/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8496 -- Strengthen criminal penalties for mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 8/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8515 -- Similar to HR 8493. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/4/59.
- HR 8553 -- Amend sections 1461, 1462, 1463, and 1465 of title 18 of U. S. C. to provide mandatory prison sentences in certain cases for mailing, importing, or transporting obscene material. FISHER (D Texas) -- 8/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8559 -- Confer jurisdiction on U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims of the town of Kure Beach, N. C., for damages arising out of acquisition of certain real property by the U. S. LENNON (D N. C.) -- 8/6/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 2490 -- Provide for conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. which was reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the Attalla City Board of Education, Attalla, Ala. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 8/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 8494 -- Amend section 8 of Federal Water Pollution Control Act to strengthen the enforcement procedures for that act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 8/3/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 8495 -- Promote conservation of migratory fish and game by requiring certain approval by Secretary of Interior of licenses issued under the Federal Power Act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 8/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8519 -- Save and preserve, for public use and benefit, certain portions of shoreline areas of the U. S. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8544 -- Amend act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for construction of such memorial by Secretary of Interior. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 8/5/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 8545 -- Similar to HR 8544. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 8/5/59.
- HR 8567 -- Revise boundaries and change name of Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 8/6/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 8542 -- Authorize use of certified mail for transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 8/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8543 -- Similar to HR 8542. REES (R Kan.) -- 8/5/59.

- HR 8548 -- Authorize sale by Postmaster General of stamped envelopes bearing in the return addresses thereon titles indicating occupations, professions, and businesses. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 8/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H Con Res 377 -- Provide for certain priorities for temporary employment of civilian personnel to conduct decennial census. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 8/6/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2473 -- Amend section 4132 of Revised Statutes, section 37 of Merchant Marine Act, 1920, and section 2 of Shipping Act, 1916. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 8/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2476 -- Require full and fair labeling of tobacco products. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 8/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2481 -- Continue application of Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to certain functions re fishing vessels transferred to Secretary of the Interior. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2492 -- Amend section 27 of Merchant Marine Act, 1920, in order to allow certain vessels to be used in coastwise trade of the U. S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 8516 -- Provide for retirement of Federal Reserve bank stock. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8518 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 by adding thereto provisions re civil aviation medical research, human requirements in aircraft design and conditions of operations, and medical causes of accidents in air commerce. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 8/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8520 -- Establish a joint board and permit filing of through routes and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska, Hawaii, and the other States. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) -- 8/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8521 -- Establish a joint board and require mandatory through routes and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska, Hawaii, and other States. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) -- 8/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8538 -- Amend paragraph (10) of section 5 of Interstate Commerce Act to change basis for determining whether a proposed unification or acquisition of control comes within exemption provided for by such paragraph. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8562 -- Repeal section 502(d) and a portion of section 509 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, which requires bids by Pacific coast shipbuilders be approved under certain circumstances. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 8/6/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 8563 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to eliminate the 6-percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 8/6/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 8564 -- Similar to HR 8521. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 8/6/59.
- HR 8565 -- Similar to HR 8520. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 8/6/59.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 2477 -- Amend subchapter S of chapter 1 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re election of certain small business corporations as to taxable status. ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 8/3/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 8509 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re basis of property acquired from a decedent who died before Jan. 1, 1954. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8512 -- Provide that, during a 4-year period, revenues derived from tax on parts and accessories and a portion of tax on automobiles be deposited in highway trust fund. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 8/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8522 -- Amend act of July 17, 1952. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 8/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8560 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend by 1 additional year the time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security purposes. MCGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 8/6/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8566 -- Provide for an ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 8/6/59 -- Ways and Means.

HOUSING BILL VETO

The Senate Aug. 12 sustained, by a 55-40 roll-call vote, President Eisenhower's veto of the Housing Act of 1959 (S 57). (For voting, see chart p. 1118)

The vote fell nine short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto and kept intact the President's record of never having a veto overridden.

Only two Republicans -- Sens. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (Pa.) -- voted to override President Eisenhower's veto. Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) and nine Southern Democrats joined 30 Republicans who voted against overriding.

Republican Sens. Gordon Allott (Colo.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.) and Margaret Chase Smith (Maine) in a joint statement said they would vote to uphold the President's veto even though they had voted for S 57. They said they were convinced the House would uphold the veto and therefore their voting to override would do nothing to hasten passage of a housing bill and instead would be interpreted as a repudiation of President Eisenhower and his fight against inflation.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee Aug. 13 ordered reported the bill drafted by its Housing Subcommittee Aug. 4. (Weekly Report p. 1078) The Committee majority rejected Republican efforts to eliminate the college classroom loan program but did agree to put it on a year-to-year basis. Originally, loans for college classrooms were to be made until the fund was exhausted and would not have been subject to yearly approval by Congressional appropriation committees.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate passed a broad housing bill (S 57) Feb. 5. (Weekly Report p. 213) The House passed its version of S 57 May 21. (Weekly Report p. 708) A compromise bill, scaled down in an effort to avoid a Presidential veto, was sent to the President June 23. (Weekly Report p. 853) President Eisenhower vetoed the measure July 7, as "inflationary," "extravagant" and "discriminatory." (Weekly Report p. 946)

The Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee held hearings on the President's veto message July 23-31. (Weekly Report p. 1026) The full Committee Aug. 11 voted 8-7 to recommend that the Senate override President Eisenhower's veto. The action came after reports that the Subcommittee bill was not acceptable to the President.

DEBATE -- Aug. 12 -- Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Housing Subcommittee -- Criticized "the President's advisers" who recommended a veto "even though the differences between the President's program and S 57 were slight" and who wrote "a message unbecoming to...official documents of the United States of America."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- The veto "demonstrates no appreciation of the Presidential duty, particularly in times of divided political control, to take into account the wishes of the Congress and to attempt to meet them on a reasonable basis."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Defended the veto as part of the President's anti-inflation drive.

SEA TRANSPORTATION

The Senate Aug. 6 passed by voice vote and sent to conference with the House an amended bill (HR 4002) removing statutory voyage limitations on ships purchased from the Federal Government for exclusive use on the Great Lakes. The bill was specifically designed to permit a Lake Erie passenger vessel, the S.S. Aquarama, to expand its operations to the Atlantic coast during the months when Great Lakes tourist activity is slack.

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) succeeded in attaching to the relatively minor bill a controversial amendment prohibiting free or cut-rate travel by Government employees or officials on ships flying the U.S. flag. The ban already applies to travel on railroads and airlines. Williams' amendment was agreed to by a standing vote over the objections of Pat McNamara (D Mich.), author of a companion bill (S 990) to HR 4002. McNamara contended the Williams rider was a "mountainous amendment to a molehill bill."

BACKGROUND -- S 990 was reported June 10 by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 385). The House passed HR 4002 July 20.

Originally built for war use, the Aquarama and five similar vessels were converted for Great Lakes service at Government expense under an agreement that they would not compete for ocean trade.

According to the Committee report, five of the ships were converted to bulk ore carriers, not suitable for ocean service. The Aquarama was converted into a passenger-auto carrier and since 1957 has been operating between Detroit and Cleveland.

The ban on sea-going junkets, contained in the Williams amendment, was agreed to in 1958 by the Senate during debate on a bill authorizing Federal subsidies for the construction of two superliners. It was deleted by a Senate-House conference committee, however, before the measure was signed into law (PL 85-526). Hearings were held by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on a separate bill incorporating the provisions of the Williams amendment, but no further action was taken. (1958 Almanac p. 249)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 4002: Permitted vessels purchased from the U.S. for use on the Great Lakes to operate under the same conditions governing other U.S. vessels.

Prohibited reduced rates or free transportation on U.S. flag ships to employees or officials of the Government, with fines of \$500-\$10,000 for each violation, but permitted the Government to contract for lower rates on transporting Federal employees on official business.

DEBATE -- Aug. 6 -- McNamara -- The Senate Committee has held hearings on the Williams bill. "It finds little merit in the proposal. It has not even reported the bill..."

Williams -- "All my amendment does is to state that companies which are being subsidized by the American taxpayers may not offer the Senator from Michigan, or me, or any other Government official a free trip to Europe, perhaps with the hope that they may receive a little bigger subsidy."

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The House Aug. 10 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8575) appropriating \$1,285,002,700 in fiscal 1960 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. The amount was \$278,197,300 below the \$1,563,200,000 Administration request. Coupled with unexpended balances remaining from prior appropriations, the measure would make a total \$3,667,257,700 available for expenditure in fiscal 1960 for military construction. The bill was passed in the form recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

BACKGROUND -- In its Aug. 7 report (H Rept 811) on the measure, the Committee said that although progress has been made, "much remains to be done to assure the proper planning and programming of the construction of military facilities."

The Committee approved funds requested for the Administration's new revised plan for continental air defense "with the specific understanding" that there be no obligation of funds for Bomarc anti-aircraft missile sites in the northwestern part of the country between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast "until a detailed study has been made and consideration given to advancing these locations further north." The Committee directed the Secretary of Defense to inform Congress on action taken in this respect prior to obligation of funds.

The Committee also denied funds for air defense aircraft facilities in Texas and Arizona pending a "more detailed study" on the need for deployment of manned interceptors in the southwest area of the U.S.

The Committee said the Administration's new air defense plan enabled it to cut \$28 million from the \$146,646,000 requested for surface-to-air missile tactical facilities. (Weekly Report p. 1056)

The Committee deleted all funds requested for new construction of hospital facilities. The report said this action was taken "solely because of unrealistic cost estimates based on inadequate plans and programs."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8575, the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1960, appropriated:

Department of Defense	
Loran stations	\$ 23,200,000
Advanced Research Projects Agency	23,545,000
Army	272,564,100
Army National Guard	(11,000,000)*
Army Reserve	(20,000,000)*
Navy	188,637,000
Navy Reserve	(8,589,000)*
Air Force	777,056,600
Air National Guard	(16,440,000)*
Air Force Reserve	(4,000,000)*

TOTAL \$ 1,285,002,700

*Included in total for the Department

The bill also:

Limited to \$139,797,000 the total obligations to be incurred for planning, design or construction of facilities at the Air Force Academy.

Limited to \$29 million funds appropriated in the Act for construction of a combat operations center for the North American Air Defense Command.

AEC APPROPRIATION

The House and Senate Aug. 6, by voice votes, adopted the conference report on a bill (HR 8283 -- H Rept 772) appropriating \$2,651,614,000 in fiscal 1960 for the Atomic Energy Commission. The compromise measure provided \$22.5 million more than the House version and \$28.8 million less than the amount approved by the Senate. The final total was \$35,686,000 below the \$2,687,300,000 Administration request.

Among the funds for specific items, conferees compromised on appropriations of: \$50 million for the selected resources program; \$148 million for physical research; \$402.4 million for reactor development; and \$12 million for the program developing civilian applications of isotopes and nuclear explosives. The largest single item appropriated \$738 million for the raw material program.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed HR 8283 July 21, appropriating \$2,629,114,000. The Senate version, passed Aug. 3, provided \$2,680,414,000. (Weekly Report p. 1016, 1057)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 8283 appropriated:

Operating expenses	\$2,389,114,000
Plant acquisition and construction	262,500,000
TOTAL	\$2,651,614,000

In addition, the bill:

Made indefinite appropriations of \$31,415,000 from Treasury receipts.

Permitted the AEC to transfer up to \$16 million from operating expenses funds to a construction project under the power reactor demonstration program.

Directed that \$2 million of the funds appropriated for AEC operating expenses be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated to the National Science Foundation.

MUELLER CONFIRMED

The Senate Aug. 6 confirmed, by voice vote, the nomination of Frederick H. Mueller as Secretary of Commerce. He had served as Acting Secretary since the June 30 resignation of Lewis L. Strauss. (Weekly Report p. 1036)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 18 rejected the nomination of Strauss to the Cabinet post by a 46-49 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 819, 912, 1036) Mueller had been Under Secretary of Commerce since Dec. 3, 1958.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Aug. 5 unanimously recommended Senate confirmation of Mueller following a two-hour hearing on the nomination. In response to Committee questioning Mueller said he would prefer to see the Federal-aid highway program slowed down rather than kept going through deficit financing. He urged Congress to support the President's requests for a temporary 1½-cent gasoline tax increase to help finance the program. (See p. 1090)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 7 -- Mueller said he was "neither a free trader nor a protectionist" and believed that "by enhancing our own economic strength and that of the free world, we bolster our own national security and we wage peace." He said he favored the expansion of "peaceful goods" trade with the Soviet Union, provided it was "mutually advantageous."

TVA REVENUE BONDS

The House Aug. 11 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (S 2471) repealing a provision of the TVA bond act (PL 86-137) which, the Administration claimed, by-passed the Executive Branch in favor of Congressional control over TVA's annual budget.

The President approved the self-financing bill Aug. 6 with the understanding that Congress would repeal the objectionable provision. (See p. 1102) The Senate passed S 2471 later the same day. (Weekly Report p. 1059)

PROVISIONS -- As amended by S 2471, the TVA bond act:

Authorized TVA to issue up to \$750 million worth of bonds to finance the construction, acquisition, enlargement, improvement or replacement of facilities needed for the generation or transmission of electric power.

Specified that the principal and interest on the bonds would be secured solely by the sale of TVA power and that the bonds would not be obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Set a 50-year maturity on the bonds and authorized the TVA board to set all other terms.

Directed TVA to notify the Secretary of the Treasury at least 15 days before the sale of any bonds; if the Secretary did not approve the timing of the bond issue and the interest rates on the bonds within seven days, TVA could then sell up to \$150 million worth of interim obligations to the Treasury at current terms; if no agreement on the bond issue had been reached in eight months, TVA could then go ahead with the issue without the Secretary's approval, using the proceeds to retire the interim obligations to the Treasury.

Provided for repayment by TVA of funds previously appropriated by Congress on the following basis: \$10 million yearly for the first five fiscal years beginning in fiscal 1961, \$15 million for each of the next five fiscal years and \$20 million yearly after that until \$1 billion had been repaid to the Treasury.

Required TVA to fix rates of power sales sufficient to cover all expenses plus an additional margin of profit to be determined by the TVA Board of Directors.

Limited any expansion of the area served by TVA on July 1, 1957 (about 80,000 square miles) to 2% percent or 2,000 square miles, whichever was smaller, with the following specifications:

Expansion would not be permitted more than five miles beyond the boundaries of the 1957 area;

Power could not be sold, without specific Congressional authorization, to any city not currently served which had its own power distribution system on July 1, 1957 and a population of over 10,000 or to any other city with a population in excess of 5,000;

Expansion in any one state would be limited to 500 square miles and would be prohibited in any state not currently served by TVA;

Specific exemptions from the preceding conditions were made for the cities of Paducah, Princeton, Glasgow, Fulton, Monticello and Hickman in Kentucky, Chicamauga and Ringgold in Georgia, Dyersburg, Covington, Oak Ridge and South Fulton in Tennessee and for the East Mississippi Electric Power Assn. in Mississippi.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Public Works Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee July 15-17 held hearings on a bill (S 1927) authorizing the

creation of a self-financing Federal corporation to take over the power marketing functions currently conducted in the Pacific Northwest by the Interior Department's Bonneville Power Administration and Bureau of Reclamation.

The bill's author, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), said the proposed Bonneville Power Corporation would provide a corporate framework "within which the Pacific Northwest can once again assure to industry as well as to distribution utilities a satisfactory power supply."

A spokesman for the National Assn. of Manufacturers opposed the bill because he said it would result in "the monopolization and nationalization of electric power in a vast area of this country." Spokesmen for the state of Montana and several private power companies also opposed the measure but the American Public Power Assn. supported it.

ILLINOIS LAND PURCHASE

The Senate Aug. 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 747) authorizing the transfer of nearly 2,500 acres of land held by the Army as part of the Joliet Arsenal to the state of Illinois for \$286,638. The land would be used by the state for recreation, wildlife and conservation purposes.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) waged a three-day fight against the bill, which was sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). Morse contended it violated the "Morse formula" under which public agencies should pay 50 percent, and private interests 100 percent, of the fair market value of Federal lands transferred to them. He lost, on a 13-83 roll-call vote, a motion to recommit the bill for one week to the Government Operations Committee so that further study could be given to the value of the lands. (For voting, see chart p. 1118)

BACKGROUND -- S 747 was reported (S Rept 565) July 23 by the Senate Government Operations Committee. The Committee said the Army bought 36,000 acres in Will County, Ill., during World War II for a powder plant and in 1948 leased 4,388 acres to the state for the Des Plaines Wildlife and Public Hunting Area. Part of this land was declared surplus in 1958. The state sought transfer of the land but the General Services Administration, believing it had industrial value, opened the land for bidding. A compromise later was reached under which 1,500 acres on the Des Plaines River would be sold for industrial development, Illinois would pay \$286,638 for 946 acres of the surplus land and receive an additional 1,500 acres -- which the Army said it needed for reserve training -- free of charge. Amendments to S 747 were approved, carrying out the proposed compromise and the Committee rejected the Army's case against the transfer.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 747: Authorized the GSA to sell 946 acres of land in Will County, Ill., to the state for \$286,638 and the Army to transfer 1,500 contiguous acres to the state, reserving to the U.S. all oil and mineral rights in the land and providing that the land would revert to the Federal Government if the state ceased to use it for wildlife, conservation and recreation purposes.

DEBATE -- Aug. 4 -- Morse -- Since 1946 the Senate has "only rarely" violated his formula for disposing of surplus property. S 747 would deprive the Government of some \$200,000 it should get under that formula.

Aug. 11 -- Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) -- The Committee did not want to "hammer out a hard bargain in Yankee fashion" but to reach a practical solution fair to all sides.

HOUSE ADOPTS STRICT LABOR UNION REFORMS

The House Aug. 14, by a 303-125 roll call vote, passed an amended labor reform bill (HR 8342) that contained the strong secondary boycott and picketing provisions requested by President Eisenhower but opposed by organized labor and the Democratic leadership. A motion by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) to recommit the bill was rejected on a 149-279 roll call.

After the vote on passage, the House by voice vote substituted the language of its amended bill for that of the Senate-passed labor bill (S 1555) and sent the latter bill to conference.

The key vote on the bill came Aug. 13 when the House agreed on a 229-201 roll-call vote, to an amendment offered by Reps. Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) and Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.). (For voting, see chart p. 1116) The Landrum-Griffin amendment replaced the original text of HR 8342 with the text of another bill (HR 8400) introduced July 27 by Landrum and Griffin. Most of the provisions of HR 8342 and HR 8400 were identical; the latter, however, contained the secondary boycott, picketing and "no-man's land" provisions that had been requested by the President and that were absent both from the Senate version of S 1555 and from HR 8342 as it originally went to the floor.

The bill, as passed by the House, carried the first major Taft-Hartley Act changes voted by either chamber of Congress since the Act was passed in 1947. (For Taft-Hartley Act history, see 1958 Almanac p. 192) It also represented a substantial legislative victory for the President and for the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition that put across the Landrum-Griffin substitute.

The same coalition, before putting through the Landrum-Griffin substitute, defeated a civil rights amendment offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) and turned back the John F. Shelley (D Calif.) substitute bill (originally introduced as HR 8490), which had the backing of the AFL-CIO. (See below)

President Eisenhower late Aug. 13, when it appeared certain the Landrum-Griffin substitute had won, issued the following statement from his vacation headquarters at Gettysburg, Pa.:

"With, I am sure, millions of Americans, I applaud the House of Representatives for its vote today in support of the Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill which would deal effectively with the abuses disclosed by the McClellan Committee (of the Senate).

"I congratulate all those who voted in support of this legislation. This action gives cause for real hope that the Congress will ultimately pass a good labor reform bill."

LOBBYING EFFORTS

Debate on the bill, which began Aug. 11, was conducted in what Members called an atmosphere of powerhouse lobbying by labor and business groups. Several Members opposing the Landrum-Griffin substitute said the National Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and other business groups were conducting a concerted lobbying effort for the substitute. Members favoring the substitute said the AFL-CIO and constituent groups were demonstrating equal effort on behalf of the Shelley bill, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and United Mine Workers were lobbying to kill all labor reform legislation. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), a supporter of the Shelley bill, and Stewart L. Udall (D

Ariz.), floor manager of the original version of HR 8342, both indicated that Members who supported the Landrum-Griffin substitute might face political retribution from labor in the 1960 Congressional election.

In addition to private lobbying, Members were subjected to public pressures from party leaders and key figures in Congressional investigations of labor affairs. President Eisenhower Aug. 6, in a nationally televised speech, urged passage of the kind of Taft-Hartley amendments included in the Landrum-Griffin substitute; on the other hand, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Aug. 10, in a reply to the President, said the House should reject all attempts by labor or management to "twist the legislation to give them an undue and unfair advantage in the age-old struggle between management and labor." He opposed both the Shelley bill and the Landrum-Griffin substitute and threw his weight behind the original version of HR 8342. The same basic position as Rayburn's was indicated Aug. 12 by Robert F. Kennedy, counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Kennedy, in a letter to Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), said the original version of HR 8342 would "carry out all the recommendations" of the Select Committee for labor reform; he said approval of the Landrum-Griffin substitute might mean a House-Senate deadlock in conference and ultimately kill any labor bill. Kennedy's brother, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), sponsor of the Senate-passed S 1555, earlier had taken a similar position.

The Chairman of the Senate Select Committee, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), however, supported the Landrum-Griffin substitute. In a letter to Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), McClellan Aug. 13 repeated his earlier statement that the Landrum-Griffin measure was "stronger and more effective" than any of the other bills before the House.

The House debate centered on the Taft-Hartley provisions of the Landrum-Griffin substitute. Its opponents said they were punitive and would alter the collective bargaining balance in favor of management, effectively stopping the growth of unions. Supporters said they were necessary for reform: dishonest union leaders used secondary boycotts and picketing to manipulate union members and swindle employers.

BACKGROUND -- A sharply divided House Education and Labor Committee July 23 voted 16-14 to approve the original version of HR 8342. When the Committee report was filed July 30 (H Rept 741), it contained 10 separate sets of views and revealed that only five members of the Committee actually favored passage of the Committee bill; most of the other members who voted to report the bill said they did so only to get a bill to the floor for amendment. President Eisenhower Aug. 6, in his radio and television address, said HR 8342 and the Senate-passed Kennedy bill (S 1555) were too weak; he praised the original Administration bill and the Landrum-Griffin substitute (HR 8400); the same night, AFL-CIO President George Meany endorsed the Shelley bill (HR 8490) in a radio address. (For provisions of the Administration bill, see Weekly Report p. 294; for Senate passage of S 1555, see Weekly Report p. 585; for House Education and Labor Committee report, see Weekly Report p. 1081; for President's original 1959 labor message, see Weekly Report p. 146; for President's Aug. 6 address, see p. 1101)

Floor Action - 5

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 1555 contained these provisions:

BILL OF RIGHTS

Guaranteed union members "equal rights and privileges" to nominate candidates, vote for union officers, participate in union meetings and caucus with other members under "reasonable rules and regulations" established by the union.

Barred unions from raising dues or initiation fees or making special assessments except by secret-ballot majority vote or, in national and international unions, by majority vote of the executive board or convention.

Barred unions from preventing a member from appearing before any governmental judicial, legislative or administrative proceeding, or from suing the union, provided that the member exhausted "reasonable" union hearing procedures for up to four months before instituting a proceeding against the union; barred employers from financing or prompting such suits.

Required a union, before disciplining a member, to give him written charges, a full and fair hearing and reasonable time to prepare his defense.

Required unions to furnish members with copies of collective bargaining contracts, and to inform members of the provisions of the bill.

Permitted a union member whose rights under the "Bill of Rights" section were infringed, or who was fined, expelled, suspended or disciplined by the union for exercising any right guaranteed him by the bill, to file a Federal civil suit for relief; made it a crime, subject to a \$1,000 fine and one year in prison, to threaten or use violence in order to interfere with rights guaranteed union members by the bill.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

Required unions to register with the Secretary of Labor copies of their constitutions and bylaws and other information outlining their financial and organizational structure.

Required unions to file annual reports with the Secretary detailing assets and liabilities, receipts and sources, payments to any employee receiving more than \$10,000 from the union, loans to union members or employees aggregating more than \$250 to one person, loans to businesses and other disbursements; the information would be made available to any union member on request, and a member could sue in Federal or state court to get permission to examine records necessary to verify the reports.

Required officers and employees of unions to file annual reports with the Secretary outlining possible "conflict of interest" payments and receipts and stock and other financial transactions of themselves or members of their family with employers or employer "middlemen."

Required employers who paid money to union members or representatives, other than ordinary wages, or to labor relations consultants (middlemen), for the purpose of influencing employees on their collective bargaining rights, to report the details of such payments to the Secretary of Labor; similar reports would be filed by labor relations consultants, but legitimate lawyer-client relationships and payments would not have to be reported.

Made all the reports filed under this section public information, to be made available for inspection by the Secretary.

Required anyone filing a report to maintain records to corroborate it for five years.

Made it a crime not to file a report, to make false statements on it, or to destroy or make false entry in records required to be kept; permitted the Secretary of Labor to seek injunctions and orders in Federal courts to prevent or stop violations of the reporting section.

TRUSTEESHIPS

Required any union exercising trusteeship over a union local to file semi-annual reports with the Secretary of Labor detailing the conditions of the trusteeship and the financial condition of the local; made it a crime not to file, to file falsely or to destroy records; made the reports public information.

Permitted trusteeships only for the purpose of carrying out the "legitimate objects" of the union; made it a crime to count the votes of a local under trusteeship in a national union election unless the local's delegates were chosen by secret-ballot majority vote, or to transfer money, except normal yearly assessments, from the local to the national union.

Permitted the Secretary of Labor or a member of a local under trusteeship to file civil suits to prevent violations of the trusteeship requirements; in such suits, a trusteeship would be presumed valid for 18 months from the date of its establishment, not to be disturbed except on "clear and convincing proof" of bad faith in establishing it. At the end of 18 months, it would be presumed invalid but could be extended by the court.

ELECTIONS

Required local unions to elect officers by secret-ballot majority vote at least once every three years; national unions and intermediate bodies at least once every five years and four years, respectively, by secret ballot or vote of delegates elected by secret ballot.

Required these election safeguards: bona fide candidates given the right to inspect and copy membership lists (local elections only); candidates given the right to have observers at polls and counting of ballots; reasonable opportunity given to nominate; notice of elections or nominations given in advance; preservation of ballots; no use of union or employer funds to finance a candidate.

Permitted a union member who claimed violation of the bill's election safeguards and who had sought remedy through internal union procedures but not received a decision on his complaint within six months to file a civil suit in Federal court, seeking to have the election set aside and a new one ordered under supervision of the Secretary of Labor.

Permitted a union member to seek a Federal court order for an election for recall of an elected union officer guilty of serious misconduct, if the court found the union did not have adequate recall procedures.

FIDUCIARY AND OTHER SAFEGUARDS

Stated that union officers occupied positions of trust and were obligated to handle and spend union money and property solely for the benefit of the union and its members, in accord with its constitution and bylaws.

Permitted union members to sue in Federal or state courts to recover damages or ask an accounting when a

union officer was alleged to have violated the trust imposed above, and the union had made no attempt to recover.

Made it a crime to embezzle, steal or otherwise misappropriate union funds; made it a crime for a union officer handling union moneys not to be bonded.

Barred from union office for five years persons convicted of specified felonies or of violation of the reporting or trusteeship provisions of the bill; Communist party members would be barred for a similar period. All such persons also would be barred from serving as labor relations consultants or as officers of associations or groups of employers dealing with any union. Violation would be a crime. An existing requirement that officers of unions seeking to use the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board sign non-communist affidavits was repealed.

Outlawed payments, except bona fide wages, to union representatives by employers or employer "middlemen," and made it illegal to accept or solicit such payments; outlawed truck unloading fees.

Made it a crime to picket for the purpose of extortion.

Gave the Secretary of Labor power to investigate, with the right of subpoena, suspected violation of any provisions of the bill except the "Bill of Rights."

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

Permitted the NLRB to decline to handle classes of labor disputes it considered too small to warrant its attention and gave state labor relations agencies and state courts the right to assert jurisdiction over such cases.

Permitted building industry firms to sign contracts with unions without requiring an NLRB representation election, provided the NLRB found there was a history of previous successful collective bargaining between the employer and the union and a substantial number of employees did not object to recognition of the union.

Permitted strikers fired and not entitled to reinstatement to vote in an NLRB representation election at the struck firm, but specified that where recognition was not originally an issue in the strike, no representation election would be permitted until the strike had been going on six months (if the request for election was made by employees), or 12 months (if the petition was filed by the employer).

Permitted the President to designate an acting NLRB General Counsel if the office were vacant.

Made it an unfair labor practice for a union to threaten or coerce an employer directly in order: to get him to join the union; to get him to stop doing business with another firm or stop handling its goods; to get him to recognize a union not certified by the NLRB as representing his employees; to get him to recognize a union if a different union was already certified by the NLRB as representing his employees; to force him to assign work to members of one union, rather than another, in a jurisdictional dispute between unions representing his employees. (Direct coercion of employers was not previously covered by secondary boycott prohibitions.)

Made it an unfair labor practice for a union to strike or induce or encourage a worker to stop working or to refuse to handle goods for any of the purposes outlined above. (Previously, only inducement of workers in concert, but not inducement of them individually, was covered by secondary boycott prohibitions.)

Specified that secondary boycott prohibitions would not apply if a firm was handling work "farmed out" by a struck firm.

Made it an unfair labor practice for a union and an employer to sign a contract under which the employer agreed not to do business with any other firm or agreed to cease handling its goods; declared any such existing contract unenforceable and void.

Made organizational or recognition picketing an unfair labor practice: if the employer has already recognized another union under the Taft-Hartley Act; if a valid NLRB representation election has been conducted within the previous year; if the union cannot show that a sufficient number of employees (30 percent) are interested in joining the union to support a petition for a representation election; or if picketing has been going on for 30 days and no petition for a representation election has been filed.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Amend Landrum-Griffin substitute so that a union member, instead of the Secretary of Labor, would be permitted to bring a Federal civil suit to prevent his union from fining, suspending, expelling or otherwise disciplining him for exercising rights guaranteed by the bill; Aug. 13. Standing vote, 186-157; teller vote, 207-158.

J. Carlton Loser (D Tenn.) -- Amend Landrum-Griffin substitute so that the penalty for threatening or using violence to interfere with rights guaranteed union members by the bill would be \$1,000 and one year in prison instead of \$10,000 and two years in prison; Aug. 13. Voice.

Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) and Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) -- Substitute the text of the Landrum-Griffin labor bill (HR 8400), as amended above, for the text of the committee bill; Aug. 13. Teller, 215-200; roll call, 229-201.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Add to the Landrum-Griffin substitute a provision outlawing racial and religious discrimination or segregation by unions; Aug. 12. Teller, 160-215.

Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) -- Substitute for the Landrum-Griffin bill the text of the Shelley bill (HR 8490), which did not contain secondary boycott, hot cargo or organizational picketing provisions; Aug. 12. Teller, 132-245.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Exempt from the Landrum-Griffin substitute all unions and employers subject to the Railway Labor Act; Aug. 13. Teller, 179-183.

Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) -- Amend Landrum-Griffin substitute so that the officers of national unions when chosen at a union convention, be elected by secret ballot; Aug. 13. Voice.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Amend Landrum-Griffin substitute to outlaw strikes by employees of public utilities; Aug. 13. Voice.

Hoffman -- Amend Landrum-Griffin substitute to make unions subject to Federal antitrust laws; Aug. 13. Voice.

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

The Senate Aug. 6, by voice vote, agreed to House amendments to a bill (S 1289) that would increase from \$75 million to \$81 million in fiscal 1960, and to \$84 million in fiscal 1961, the maximum amount authorized for the special school milk program. The action sent the measure to the President. The bill was passed Aug. 3 by the House and April 30 by the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 1057)

CQ House Vote 58.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 130.)

House Approves Administration-Backed Landrum-Griffin Bill As Substitute for Committee Labor Reform Measure, 229-201

58. HR 8342. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Landrum (D Ga.) and Griffin (R Mich.) amendment to substitute for the committee bill the language of their bill, containing curbs on secondary boycotts and organizational and recognition picketing, and giving the states power to handle "no man's land" labor disputes. Agreed to 229-201 (D 95-184; R 134-17), Aug. 13, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1113)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		58		Vote No.		58		Vote No.		58	
Yea		229		Yea		95		Yea		134	
Nay		201		Nay		184		Nay		17	

58	58	58	- KEY -
ALABAMA 3 Andrews Y 1 Boykin Y 7 Elliott ? 2 Grant Y 9 Huddleston Y 8 Jones N 5 Rains N 4 Roberts Y 6 Selden Y ALASKA AL Rivers N ARIZONA 2 Udall N 1 Rhoades Y ARKANSAS 5 Alford N 1 Gathings Y 4 Harris Y 2 Mills Y 6 Norrell Y 3 Trimble N CALIFORNIA 7 Cohelan N 14 Hagen N 2 Johnson N 11 McFall N 1 Miller (C.W.) N 8 Miller (G.P.) N 3 Moss N 29 Saud N 5 Shelley N 27 Sheppard N 12 Sisk N 6 Baldwin N 10 Gubser Y 4 Mailliard Y 13 Teague Y 28 Utt Y 30 Wilson Y 9 Younger Y Los Angeles County 23 Doyle N 19 Hollifield N	25 Kase N 17 King N 26 Roosevelt N 21 Hiestand Y 22 Holt Y 18 Hosmer Y 16 Jackson Y 24 Lipscomb Y 15 McDonough Y 20 Smith Y COLORADO 4 Aspinall N 2 Johnson N 1 Rogers N 3 Chenoweth Y CONNECTICUT 2 Bowles N 1 Daddario N 3 Gianno N 4 Irwin N AL Kowalski N 5 Monagan N DELAWARE AL McDowell N FLORIDA 2 Bennett Y 4 Fascell Y 7 Haley Y 5 Herlong Y 8 Matthews Y 6 Rogers Y 3 Sikes Y 1 Cramer Y GEORGIA 8 Blitch Y 10 Brown Y 5 Davis Y 4 Flynt Y 3 Forrester Y 9 Landrum Y 7 Mitchell N 2 Pilcher Y 1 Preston Y 6 Vinson Y	IDAHO 1 Pfost N 2 Budge Y ILLINOIS 25 Gray N 21 Mack N 24 Price N 23 Shipley N 16 Allen Y 17 Arends Y 19 Chiperfield Y 14 Hoffman Y 15 Mason Y 18 Michel Y 20 Simpson Y 22 Springer Y Chicago-Cook County 12 Boyle N 1 Dawson N 5 Kluczynski N 7 Libonati N 3 Murphy N 6 O'Brien N 2 O'Hara N 11 Pucinski N 8 Rostenkowski N 9 Yates N 13 Church Y 10 Collier Y 4 Derwinski Y INDIANA 11 Barr N 3 Brademas N 8 Denton N 10 Harmon N 9 Hogan N 1 Madden N 5 Roush N 6 Wampler N 4 Adair Y 7 Bray N 2 Halleck Y	<p>Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.</p> <p>58</p> <p>IOWA 4 Carter N 6 Coad N 5 Smith N 2 Wolf N 3 Gross Y 8 Hoeven Y 7 Jensen Y 1 Schwengel N KANSAS 5 Breeding Y 2 George N 3 Hargis N 1 Avery Y 4 Rees Y 6 Smith Y KENTUCKY 3 Burke N 4 Chelf N 2 Natcher N 7 Perkins N 5 Spence N 1 Strublefield N 6 Watts N 8 Siler Y LOUISIANA 2 Boggs N 4 Brooks Y 1 Hebert Y 8 McSween Y</p>

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Vote 58.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 130.)

58	58	58	58
6 Morrison N	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon Y	6 McMillan Y
5 Passman Y	3 Brock Y	5 Scott Y	2 Riley Y
7 Thompson Y	4 McGinley N	11 Whitener Y	1 Rivers Y
3 Willis Y	2 Cunningham N	10 Jonas Y	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver Y	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern N
2 Coffin N	NEVADA	AL Burdick N	2 Berry Y
1 Oliver N	AL Boring N	AL Short Y	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass N
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y	9 Ashley N	9 Davis Y
2 Brewster Y	1 Merrow N	11 Cook N	8 Everett Y
4 Fallon Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan N	4 Evins Y
6 Foley N	11 Addonizio N	18 Hays N	3 Frazier Y
7 Friedel N	14 Daniels N	19 Kirwan N	5 Loser Y
3 Garmatz N	13 Gallagher N	17 Levering N	7 Murray Y
1 Johnson Y	10 Rodino N	10 Moeller N	2 Baker Y
5 Lankford Y	4 Thompson N	6 Vacancy Y	1 Reece Y
MASSACHUSETTS	3 Auchincloss N	21 Vanik N	TEXAS
2 Boland N	1 Cabill N	14 Ayres N	3 Beckworth Y
13 Burke N	8 Canfield Y	13 Baumbart Y	2 Brooks Y
4 Donahue N	6 Dwyer Y	8 Betts Y	17 Burleson N
7 Lane N	5 Frelinghuysen Y	22 Bolton Y	22 Casey Y
8 Macdonald N	2 Glenn Y	16 Bow Y	7 Dowdy Y
12 McCormack N	9 Osmers Y	7 Brown Y	21 Fisher Y
11 O'Neill N	12 Wallhauser Y	12 Devine Y	13 Ikard Y
3 Philbin N	7 Widnall Y	15 Henderson Y	20 Kilday Y
6 Bates Y	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess Y	15 Kilgore Y
1 Conte Y	AL Montoya N	5 Latta Y	19 Mahon Y
10 Curtis Y	AL Morris Y	4 McCulloch Y	1 Patman Y
9 Keith Y	NEW YORK	23 Minsball Y	11 Poage Y
14 Martin Y	41 Dulski N	3 Schenck Y	4 Rayburn Y
5 Rogers ?	30 O'Brien N	1 Scherer Y	18 Rogers Y
MICHIGAN	32 Stratton N	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford Y
7 O'Hara N	27 Barry Y	3 Albert N	6 Teague Y
12 Bennett N	3 Becker Y	2 Edmondson N	8 Thomas N
8 Bentley Y	2 Deroumian Y	5 Jarman Y	9 Thompson N
18 Broomfield Y	26 Dooley Y	6 Morris N	10 Thornberry Y
10 Cederberg Y	33 Kilburn Y	4 Stead N	12 Wright Y
6 Chamberlain Y	40 Miller Y	1 Belcher Y	14 Young Y
5 Ford Y	39 Ostertag Y	OREGON	5 Alger Y
9 Griffin Y	42 Pillion Y	3 Green N	UTAH
4 Hoffman Y	34 Pirnie Y	4 Porter N	2 King N
3 Jobansen Y	43 Goodell Y	2 Ullman N	1 Dixon Y
11 Knox Y	35 Riehlman Y	1 Norblad Y	VERMONT
2 Meader Y	37 Robison Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer N
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George Y	25 Clark N	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs ?	36 Taber Y	21 Dent N	4 Abbitt Y
15 Dingell N	31 Taylor Y	11 Flood N	1 Downing Y
17 Griffiths N	1 Wainwright Y	30 Holland N	3 Gary Y
16 Lesinski N	38 Weis Y	28 Moorhead N	2 Hardy Y
1 Machrowicz N	29 Wharton Y	26 Morgan N	7 Harrison Y
14 Rabaut N	New York City	10 Prekop N	9 Jennings Y
MINNESOTA	8 Anfuso N	19 Quigley N	8 Smith Y
8 Blatnik N	24 Buckley N	14 Rhodes N	5 Tuck Y
4 Karth N	11 Celler N	15 Walter N	10 Broybill Y
6 Marshall N	7 Delaney N	17 Bush N	6 Poff Y
3 Wier N	23 Dollinger N	29 Corbett N	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen Y	19 Farbstein N	8 Curtin Y	7 Magnuson N
1 Quie Y	22 Healey N	9 Dague Y	5 Horan Y
5 Judd Y	6 Holtzman N	12 Fenton Y	3 Mack Y
9 Langen Y	10 Kelly N	27 Fulton N	4 May Y
2 Nelsen Y	9 Keogh N	23 Gavin Y	1 Pelly Y
MISSISSIPPI	13 Multer N	24 Kearns Y	6 Tollefson N
1 Abernethy Y	16 Powell N	13 Lafore Y	2 Westland Y
6 Colmer Y	14 Rooney N	7 Milliken Y	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith Y	18 Santangelo N	16 Mumma Y	3 Bailey N
2 Whitten Y	20 Teller N	22 Saylor N	4 Hechler N
4 Williams Y	21 Zelenko N	18 Simpson N	5 Kee N
5 Winstead Y	5 Bosch Y	20 Van Zandt Y	6 Slack N
MISSOURI	12 Dorn Y	Philadelphia	2 Staggers N
5 Bolling N	25 Fino N	1 Barrett N	1 Moore N
7 Brown N	4 Halpern Y	3 Byrne N	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon Y	17 Lindsay Y	2 Granahan N	1 Flynn N
8 Carnahan N	15 Ray Y	5 Green N	9 Johnson N
4 Randall N	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix N	2 Kostenmeier N
6 Hull Y	9 Alexander Y	6 Toll N	5 Reuss N
10 Jones Y	3 Barden Y	RHODE ISLAND	4 Zablocki N
1 Karsten N	1 Bonner Y	2 Fogarty N	8 Byrnes Y
11 Moulder N	4 Cooley Y	1 Forand N	7 Laird Y
3 Sullivan N	6 Durham Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	10 O'Konski N
2 Curtis Y	2 Fountain Y	4 Ashmore Y	6 Van Pelt Y
MONTANA	12 Hall Y	3 Dorn Y	3 Withrow N
2 Anderson N	8 Kitchin Y	5 Hemphill Y	WYOMING
1 Metcalf N			AL Thomson Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 150 through 152.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Sustains President Eisenhower's Veto of Housing Bill; Votes on Illinois Land Transfer; Ratifies Two Treaties, 93-0

150. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 55-40 (D 53-10; R 2-30) Aug. 13, 1959 (64 "yeas" were required to override the veto). A "nay" vote was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1110)

151. S 747. Transfer nearly 2,500 acres of land held by the Army as part of the Joliet Arsenal to the state of Illinois for \$286,638 for recreation and wildlife conservation use. Morse (D Ore.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Government Operations Committee for one week. Rejected 13-83 (D 10-53; R 3-30), Aug. 12, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1112)

152. Executive G, 86th Congress, 1st session; Executive D, 85th Congress, 1st session. Exec G, a treaty on Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958) with a final protocol to those regulations, signed for the U.S. at Geneva Nov. 59, 1958, provides an operating manual for international telegraph service by wire, cable and radio throughout the world. Exec D, tax treaty with Norway modifying and supplementing a 1949 convention, provides for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion on income taxes. Ratified en bloc 93-0 (D 61-0; R 32-0), Aug. 12, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	150	151	152		Vote No.	150	151	152		Vote No.	150	151	152	
Yea	55	13	93		Yea	53	10	61		Yea	2	3	32	
Nay	40	83	0		Nay	10	53	0		Nay	30	30	0	

150 151 152			150 151 152			150 151 152			- KEY - Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.		
									150 151 152		
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEVADA			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Hill	Y	N Y	Hickenlooper	N	N Y	Bible	Y	N Y	Case	N	N Y
Sparkman	Y	N Y	Martin	N	N Y	Cannon	Y	N Y	Mundt	N	N Y
ALASKA			KANSAS			NEW HAMPSHIRE			TENNESSEE		
Bartlett	Y	Y Y	Carlson	N	N Y	Bridges	N	N Y	Gore	Y	N Y
Gruening	Y	N Y	Schoeppel	N	N Y	Cotton	N	N Y	Kefauver	Y	N Y
ARIZONA			KENTUCKY			NEW JERSEY			TEXAS		
Hayden	Y	N Y	Cooper	N	Y Y	Williams	Y	N Y	Johnson	Y	N Y
Goldwater	N	N ‡	Morton	N	N Y	Case	N	N Y	Yarborough	Y	N Y
ARKANSAS			LOUISIANA			NEW MEXICO			UTAH		
Fulbright	Y	Y Y	Ellender	Y	N ‡	Anderson	Y	N Y	Moss	Y	N Y
McClellan	N	N Y	Long	Y	N Y	Chavez	Y	Y Y	Bennett	N	N Y
CALIFORNIA			MAINE			NEW YORK			VERMONT		
Engle	Y	N Y	Muskie	Y	N Y	Javits	Y	N Y	Aiken	N	N Y
Kucbel	N	N Y	Smith	N	N Y	Keating	N	N Y	Prouty	N	Y Y
COLORADO			MARYLAND			NORTH CAROLINA			VIRGINIA		
Carroll	Y	N Y	Beall	N	N Y	Ervin	Y	N Y	Byrd	N	N Y
Allott	N	N Y	Butler	N	N Y	Jordan	Y	N Y	Robertson	N	N Y
CONNECTICUT			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH DAKOTA			WASHINGTON		
Dodd	Y	N Y	Kennedy	Y	N Y	Langer	✓ ? ?		Jackson	Y	N Y
Bush	N	N Y	Saltonstall	N	N Y	Young	N	N Y	Magnuson	Y	N Y
DELAWARE			MICHIGAN			OHIO			WEST VIRGINIA		
Frear	Y	N Y	Hart	Y	N Y	Lausche	N	N Y	Byrd	Y	N Y
Williams	N	N Y	McNamara	Y	N Y	Young	Y	Y Y	Randolph	Y	N Y
FLORIDA			MINNESOTA			OKLAHOMA			WISCONSIN		
Holland	N	N Y	Humphrey	Y	N Y	Kerr	Y	N Y	Proxmire	Y	Y Y
Smathers	Y	N Y	McCarthy	Y	N Y	Monroney	Y	N Y	Wiley	N	N Y
GEORGIA			MISSISSIPPI			OREGON			WYOMING		
Russell	N	Y Y	Eastland	N	N Y	Morse	Y	Y Y	McGee	Y	N Y
Talmadge	N	N Y	Stennis	N	N Y	Neuberger	Y	N Y	O'Mahoney	✓ - ‡	
IDAHO			MISSOURI			PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	Y	N Y	Hennings	Y	N Y	Clark	Y	N Y			
Dworschak	N	N Y	Symington	Y	Y Y	Scott	Y	Y Y			
ILLINOIS			MONTANA			RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	Y	N Y	Mansfield	Y	N Y	Green	Y	Y Y			
Dirksen	X	N Y	Murray	Y	N ‡	Pastore	Y	N Y			
INDIANA			NEBRASKA			SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hartke	Y	N Y	Curtis	N	N Y	Johnston	Y	N Y			
Capehart	N	N Y	Hruska	N	N Y	Thurmond	N	N Y			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- Aug. 18 -- TRUCKS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE (S 2417), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subc.
 Aug. 20-21 -- MILK PRODUCERS COOPERATIVES (S 753, HR 7191), House Judiciary, Antitrust Subc.
 Nov. 2 -- TAX REFORM, House Ways and Means.

Other Events

- Aug. 20-21 -- SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL USES OF RADIOISOTOPES, Buffalo, N.Y.
 Aug. 23-27 -- AMERICAN LEGION, national convention, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
 Aug. 23-30 -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AND KOREA (AMVETS), national convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Aug. 27 -- PAN AMERICAN ATHLETIC GAMES, Chicago.
 Aug. 27 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, conference with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Bonn.
 Aug. 28 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, conference with British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan, London.
 Sept. 2 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, conference with French President Charles de Gaulle, Paris.
 Sept. 3-6 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Sept. 8-11 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS, annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
 Sept. 10-12 -- AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSN., 55th annual meeting, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
 Sept. 12-16 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., 39th annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels, Washington, D.C.
 Sept. 15 -- USSR PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, visit to the U.S. for conferenc with President Eisenhower.
 Sept. 16-18 -- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, seventh annual marketing conference, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N.Y.
 Sept. 17-25 -- AFL-CIO, annual convention, San Francisco, Calif.
 Sept. 18-27 -- 1959 PACIFIC FESTIVAL, San Francisco.
 Sept. 19, 20 -- NATIONAL COALITION OF CONSERVATIVE VOTERS, fifth annual constitution day convention, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP., annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
 Sept. 30-Oct. 2 -- ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTONIO SEGNI, official visit to the United States.
 Oct. 5 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, Harvard College address, Cambridge, Mass.
 Oct. 9-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
 Oct. 12-14 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSN., 14th annual convention, Seattle, Wash.
 Oct. 15-16 -- NATIONAL MECHANICAL CORN PICKING CONTEST, address by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Straugh, Ind.
 Oct. 13 -- EISENHOWER LIBRARY GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES, President Eisenhower to attend, Abilene, Kan.
 Oct. 18-21 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, annual meeting, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
 Oct. 28-30 -- NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSN., 28th annual meeting, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.
 Nov. 3 -- ELECTIONS in several states for state legislatures; gubernatorial elections in Mississippi, Kentucky.
 Nov. 3 -- RICHARD A. MACK, THURMAN WHITESIDE, retrial begins.
 Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.
 Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
 Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.
 Dec. 13-17 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, annual meeting, Chicago, Ill.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



The Week In Congress

Labor Bill Passed A coalition of House Republicans and Southern Democrats Aug. 14 gave President Eisenhower a substantial legislative victory when it passed the Landrum-Griffin substitute labor bill over the opposition of the Democratic leadership. The bill went to conference carrying the first major Taft-Hartley Act changes voted by either chamber since 1947 -- including the curbs on organizational and recognition picketing and secondary boycotts demanded by the President. A sharp fight over the Taft-Hartley provisions was expected in the House-Senate conference. (Page 1113)

Housing Veto

President Eisenhower won another test of the strength of his veto power. The Democratic leadership lost by nine votes in an attempt to override his veto of the housing bill (S 57). Only two Republicans -- Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (Pa.) -- jumped the party line by voting to override. Nine Southern Democrats and Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) joined with the Republicans. The next day the Senate Banking and Currency Committee approved a new bill. (Page 1110)

Highway Proposal

The House Ways and Means Committee came up with recommendations for removing the roadblocks to completing the Interstate Highway Program. The Committee voted to raise the gasoline tax another penny and use some of the money from taxes on automobiles and automobile parts for highway building. The action promises to keep highway construction from coming to a halt. (Page 1090)

Interest Rates

More than two months after the President asked Congress for legislation to remove the statutory interest rate ceilings on long-term Government securities and savings bonds, the House Ways and Means Committee came up with a compromise proposal that pleased the Administration and saved face for the Democratic leadership. A prominent Committee member predicted, however, that the measure won't even get to the House floor this session. (Page 1095)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Labor reform, page 1116.
SENATE: Housing bill veto, Illinois land transfer, treaties, page 1118.

Mississippi Governorship

A hard-fought primary battle for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Mississippi ended with Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin (D) and Ross R. Barnett facing an Aug. 25 run-off. Dark horse candidate Charles L. Sullivan pulled so many votes that neither of the leaders could take the nomination, which is tantamount to election in the heavily Democratic state. Outcome of the run-off may affect the 1960 Senate race. (Page 1097)

Governors Meet

Topics of interest at the 51st Governors' Conference, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, ranged from foreign policy to road financing. After some dispute, the Governors invited a group of Russian officials to tour the United States and made plans for several of their own number of visit Latin America. They also took stands on such domestic problems as the steel strike, civil defense, the crisis in the Interstate Highway Program and residence requirements for beneficiaries of aid programs. Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) was elected to direct the work of the conference until its next meeting in Glacier National Park in 1960. (Page 1098)

Overcrowded Prisons

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons reports that overcrowding in the Nation's prisons is "approaching crisis proportions." During the 1949-58 decade, it says, the population of state penal institutions increased 25.3 percent, while in Federal prisons it rose 27.7 percent. Cited by the Bureau as major reasons for the increase are the general population increase (16.2 percent for the 10-year period), longer prison sentences (the average Federal sentence rose from 20.3 months in 1949 to 29.4 months in 1958) and failure to build enough new prison facilities. (Page 1087)